FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, DECEMBER 23, 1854. [NO. 1960.]

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

[illegible] $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

HARRINGTON'S
Male and Female School.

CYRUS HARRINGTON, *Principal.*
WM. M. BROOKS, Assistant, Male Department.
MISS ANN M. McFADYEN, Teacher in Female Department. Assistant to be provided.

THE Fourth Session opens January 15th and closes May the 31st.

Fair inducements are offered to young ladies and gentlemen in indigent circumstances, who design to prepare for teaching.

Board from $6 to $7 50 per month. The subscriber will accommodate a limited number of young ladies in [illegible].

Tuition in both Departments, $8, $10, $12½, to $15 per session. Extras:—Music on the Piano Forte, with use of instrument, $20. Drawing, Painting, Embroidery and French, $5 each.

[illegible], Dec. 8. 56-[illegible]

Clinton Female Institute.

THE Fourth Semi-Annual Session of this Institute will commence on Monday the 7th day of August next. [illegible] has been to the North for the purpose of purchasing Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus for the use of the Institute, and to make additions to the Library as the progress of the school seems to demand.

These considerations, taken in connection with the [illegible] facilities for imparting knowledge, and the general healthiness of the location, the latter of which we [illegible] particular attention to, will no doubt insure a liberal patronage.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, June 16, 1854. 6-tf

ASHEBORO' ACADEMIES.

THE Sessions in Ashborough Academies will be resumed on Tuesday, the 2d day of January, and continue five months.

Dec. 11, 1854. 56-3t*

Argus copy three times.

COLUMBUS ACADEMY.

BY a resolution of the Board of Trustees of said Academy, the undersigned are authorized to engage the services of a Gentleman and Lady—a married gentleman and Lady preferable, the former well qualified to prepare students for College,—to take charge of the institution.

It is desirable to have the next session to commence on the 15th January next.

Applicants for the situation, can address the undersigned at Whiteville.

CALVIN HAYNES.
W. M. BALDWIN.

Dec. 9, 1854. 56-4t

A VALUABLE HOTEL FOR SALE.

AT November Term of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions for the County of Johnston, 1854, the undersigned having been appointed commissioner to sell the Real Estate of Henry J. Bell and William J. McHouse, dec'd, in the town of Smithfield, Johnston county, known as the JOHNSTON HOTEL, will proceed to sell the aforesaid property at public sale, at the Court House door, on the 15th of January next, on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. This property is well located, generally thought to be the best stand in town and has recently undergone considerable repairs.

Smithfield is one of the most healthy and pleasant villages in the eastern part of the State, situated on the Neuse River, near the head of Steamboat navigation, within three miles of the N. C. C. Rail Road, having two good Schools in it, well patronized and supported and now growing into considerable importance. There is but one other house of public entertainment in the place, it will therefore readily be seen that such an opportunity for engaging in the business is but very seldom offered. Those wishing to engage in Hotel Keeping would do well to call and examine the premises on or before the day of sale.

EDWIN BOYKIN, Com'r.

December 5, 1854. 56-4t

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

A. C. CHAMBERS, A. M., }
R. A. CHAMBERS, A. B., } TEACHERS.

THE First Session of this institution will commence on Monday, the 1st of January, 1855. The Academy is situated in a neighborhood healthy and free from inducements to vicious habits. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of boarders. It is intended to prepare students for College, and for the ordinary business occupations of life. The Teachers have been graduated at the University with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching. [illegible] $5, $12, and $16 per Session. Board, including lights, &c., $7 per month.

[illegible] 27. 44*tf

North Carolina Copper Mine.

BY virtue of a Deed in Trust, executed by the President and Directors of the North Carolina Mining Company to the undersigned Trustee, for certain purposes therein contained, and duly registered in the Register's Office of Guilford County, N. C., I will sell at public sale, for cash, on the premises, nine miles south of Greensboro', on Thursday the 25th of January, 1855, the valuable property known as the NORTH CAROLINA COPPER MINE, containing about 100 acres, together with all the Mining fixtures, Engines, Houses, Wagons, &c. &c.

The Trustee deems it unnecessary to give an extended description of this property, or the prospects for its future, but assures any and all persons that may wish to examine the property and underground operations, that every facility will be given either by himself or the Superintendent on the premises.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., and continue from day to day until all is sold.

JAMES SLOAN, Trustee.

Greensboro', Guilford Co., N. C., }
Nov. 22, 1854. } 52*ts

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
AT AUCTION.

ON Saturday the 30th inst., I will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, the LANDS whereon I now live, situated seven miles North of Clinton in the county of Sampson, and known as the Ollen Mobley place, containing 1800 acres,—a considerable Farm of which is in cultivation, and a large quantity of oak and hickory land yet to clear.

There are on the premises as good a Saw and Grist Mill as any in the State, a good two story Dwelling House, a Cotton Gin, new and in good order, and all necessary out buildings, new and in good condition.

Also at the same time and place, I will offer about 1000 acres of Timber and Turpentine land equal to any in the county. A portion of the pines were boxed last winter, and others yet to box.

The conditions will be one and two years' credit; notes with approved securities bearing interest from date. Sale to take place on the premises.

OWEN HARGROVE.

December 8, 1854. 56*ts

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 8th inst. his negro man GEORGE. He is about 20 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, was raised in Richmond, Va., and sold to a negro trader a few months ago. I will give the above reward for his confinement so that I get him again.

W. D. McNEILL.

Elizabethtown, N. C., Oct. 10, 1854. 39-1tsw*t

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 21, 1854.

FIRE.—We regret to learn that the dwelling house of John C. Blocker, Esq., 12 miles from town on the Warsaw road, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last. Mr. Blocker's loss is probably $2,000. He was insured for $1000 in the N. C. Mutual Company. The fire was accidental.

SNOW.—We had a slight fall of snow yesterday morning, the first of the season. The article is plenty at the North.

THE GREAT MAIL.—It is stated in the National Intelligencer that the great Southern Mail is to be transferred from the Wilmington and Raleigh Road, at Goldsborough, to the North Carolina Road, to be taken by rail and stage to Charlotte, and thence by rail to Columbia. Contracts have also been made to convey the local mails between Charleston and Augusta, and Kingsville, Columbia, and Augusta, all by stage. This is all owing to the disagreement between the Department and the S. C. rail road as to terms.

Since the above was in type, we see it stated in the Charleston papers that the great mail is to go to Manchester as heretofore, and thence by stages, instead of to Raleigh and Charlotte. We have no means of knowing which statement is true.

The contractor for carrying the local mail between Charleston and Augusta, in stages, made a sub-contract with the rail road, but the Postmaster General has put his veto on that, and requires the stage contract to be fulfilled literally. The Charleston people call this spiteful, and talk of a public meeting.

If the following from the Wilmington Herald be correct, the Department is certainly "recurring to first principles"—going backwards a quarter of a century:—

"Arrangements have been made by the Post Office Department to carry in stages, the great Southern Mail from the terminus of the Wilmington and Manchester Road, via Columbia, to Augusta; a Mail from Charleston to Manchester, or Kingsville, daily, in a two-horse wagon; a mail from Charleston to Orangeburg, supplying the intermediate offices, in a one-horse sulky, three times a week; and a mail from Charleston to Savannah, in steamboats, three times a week. These arrangements are to commence on the first of January, and to continue until the 30th June.

"It is said that the compensation for this wagon and sulkey service, is much greater than is now paid the Rail Road for carrying the mails."

MONEY MATTERS.—There is no relief to the money market at the North.

We hear of a failure of another Camphene manufacturer at New York, by which heavy losses are entailed upon Wilmington houses.

The Wilmington Herald says that the Camphene houses which failed in New York "are reported to be possessed of ample means, and their inability to meet their payments may, as has been alleged, prove only a temporary suspension, we may hope that things may wear a better look." Most sincerely do we hope so.

There have been several failures in Boston, one of them of an iron company, occasioned by its superintendent stealing $250,000 of its funds and running away. There was a panic in the Boston money market, with many rumors of failures. The worst feature of all is the discharging from employment of hundreds of laborers and mechanics, who are now upon the streets idle.

The Columbia (S. C.) Insurance Company has suspended, in consequence of late heavy losses.

LATER AND BETTER.—The N. Y. Express of Tuesday thinks that they have "touched bottom in Wall street," and adds that the stock market on Monday was favorably acted upon by the fact that the Bank exhibits were more favorable.—They are much better than any published for a long time. The amounts of specie and deposites are both increased, and there has been a moderate increase of discounts. These are all favorable features, calculated to inspire confidence that we have seen the worst.

SUFFERING.—To add to the unavoidable distress among working people in New York, caused by individuals discharging hands whom they cannot pay, the government, which has abundant means, has just discharged nearly 500 from work at the Navy Yard. The cruelty of this, in the midst of winter, and of hard times, is much commented on in the N. Y. papers.

A GOOD SIGN.—The last California Steamer brought $1,300,000 in specie, and the last steamer to Europe took away none of it. This might be a sign of a better time coming, but in these days signs as well as merchants and banks fail.

RAIL ROAD CELEBRATION.—The citizens of Rowan propose to have a Rail Road Celebration at Salisbury on Jan'y 4th, by which time the N. C. Road will be in operation to that place. We return our acknowledgments to the Committee for an invitation to participate in the festivities, and hope they may have a pleasant time of it.

VIRGINIA.—The Locofoco papers in this State exhibit much concern for the result of the Spring elections. The Whig press (as usual there) is in high spirits and makes no doubt of a Whig victory; whilst the Know Nothing papers (with reason, too,) say that *Know Nothingism* will teach the Democratic candidate for Governor the meaning of Pope's lines—

"When *ignorance* is bliss,
'Tis folly to be *Wise*."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

On Monday last, in the SENATE, on motion of Mr. Fennell, the bill to incorporate the Bank of Wilmington was withdrawn.

Mr. Tayloe introduced a bill to incorporate the Bank of Pamlico, in Washington.

The special order, being the resolution in relation to dividing the State into nine judicial circuits, was taken up.

Mr. Walker moved that nine be stricken out and eight inserted, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Graham, the resolution was so amended, as to provide that a message be sent to the House of Commons proposing to raise a joint committee of five on the part of each House to inquire into the expediency of dividing the State into eight Judicial Circuits. Mr. Jones moved its indefinite postponement, which was lost by ayes 23, nayes 24.

The Resolution was then adopted, ayes 27, noes 21.

Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, introduced a bill to require Railroad Companies to fence their tracks.

A number of unimportant bills, and of Revised Statutes, passed 2d and 3d readings.

In the COMMONS, Mr. Patterson offered a resolution in relation to the mode of re-enactment of the Revised Statutes, which was adopted.

Mr. Patterson introduced a bill incorporating the Atlantic, Ohio and Tennessee railroad.

On motion of Mr. Barringer, the committee of Finance was instructed to inquire into the propriety of a by-law to provide for a regular appropriation bill, and publication of account of receipts and expenditures of State Government.

An engrossed Resolution from the Senate authorizing the Public Treasurer to pay over to the Treasurer of the N. C. Railroad the balance of the State's subscription to that work, passed its first reading.

Mr. Dortch moved a suspension of rules and that the resolution be put on its second reading.

When Mr. J. G. Bynum, moved to commit the resolution to the committee on Finance.

After being debated at considerable length by Messrs. Dortch, Jenkins, D. F. Caldwell, J. G. Bynum, J. M. Leach, Settle, J. W. Neal and Amis, the question on Mr. Bynum's motion was called by the House, when there were in the *affirmative* 47; in the *negative* 46. The Speaker voted in the negative, making it a tie, which under rule decided the resolution lost.

The question arising on the passage of the resolution on its second reading, it was passed.

A bill concerning widows was read. [Provides for giving widows one-half of the estate in case of the husband dying without making a will and without having issue.]

Motions to refer the bill, and to amend it, were made, debated, and rejected, and the bill passed, 92 to 20. One of the amendments was to give the husband the same advantage in case of the death of the wife, which was rejected, 72 to 36.

Mr. Shepherd introduced a resolution instructing the Public Treasurer to borrow $100,000 to meet any demands that may be standing against the State. Mr. Smith moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Finance, which he afterwards withdrew in order that Mr. J. G. Bynum might introduce an amendment, to strike out all after the word *resolved*, and by resolution call upon the Public Treasurer to submit an official statement in relation to the reasons why the demand is made—the condition of the Treasury, &c.

The resolution of Mr. J. G. Bynum was adopted.

From our Raleigh Correspondent.

RALEIGH, TUESDAY, Dec. 19th.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—No Bills or reports of any great importance were introduced in the House to-day. I may mention the following:

The Committee on Internal Improvements reported favorably upon a bill to amend the Charter of the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad.

The Committee on Corporations submitted favorable reports on the following Plankroad bills:—Hillsboro' and Chapel Hill; Hillsboro' and Milton; and Greensboro' and Mason Plankroads.

Mr. Williams of New Hanover introduced a Resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of a law exempting from execution any property that a husband may acquire from his wife. Adopted.

Mr. Shepherd introduced a Bill concerning acts of ejectment; also, a Bill regulating the laws of descent.

The special order [division of State into 9 Judicial Circuits,] on motion of Mr. Houston, was postponed until the 2d Monday in January.

Mr. Johnson introduced a Bill authorizing the Trustees of the University to fill any vacancies that may occur in their Board. Referred to the Committee on the University.

In compliance with the order of yesterday, the State Treasurer communicated to the House, through Mr. Shepherd, the financial condition of his office. Among other things, the Treasurer informs that on the first of January there will be due from the State the sum of $226,000. This is strange. There was no intimation given in the Governor's Message of this state of affairs, neither did the Treasurer communicate any thing of the sort in his Report. It shows that the "dear people" will have to face the music to the tune of high taxes; then blessed are they that have nothing, for they shall not be troubled. Mr. Shepherd introduced a resolution authorizing the Treasurer to raise by loan or otherwise $100,000, which, by suspension of rules, passed its three readings. Mr. Barringer moved to send the communication and Resolution to the Senate with a proposition to print the Communication. *The majority refused to print the Communication!* The resolution and communication were sent to the Senate. The Senate passed the resolution, and, on motion of Mr. Graham, *ordered the communication to be printed!!* So, the *majority* was out majoritied.

The Bill incorporating the Shelby railroad Company was read the second time, and made the special order of the second Monday in January.

The greater portion of the morning session in the House was consumed in the consideration of the invitation extended to the Legislature by the authorities of Wilmington to visit that town. The Committee reported favorably to the trip, and the House concurred in the report. The Senate sent a message to the House declining, by a Resolution, the invitation. The House amended by striking the Senate's notions out, and accepting the invitation. Sent it back as amended and the Senate said they would'nt concur, and told the House so. The House sent word back that they insisted on their amendment and should stick to it. The Senate then concluded to cave in, and concurred in the amendment. So all that want to go to Wilmington can go.

There was but little done in the Senate. Mr. Fisher read a long speech against Mr. Graham's Convention Resolutions. Mr. Thomas of Davidson replied. Mr. Graham is expected to make another speech on the subject to-morrow, and probably close the debate. I will try and report progress to-morrow.

At the afternoon session in the House a protracted debate arose on the engrossed resolution of the Senate authorizing the public Treasurer to pay over to the Treasurer of the N. C. Railroad the balance of the last half million of the State's subscription to that work. There was much said concerning the insolvent subscription; some seemed to fear that it was intended as an additional appropriation; others were willing to pay two Dollars for one actually paid by the Stockholders, whether in money or in work. Mr. J. G. Bynum could see no way for the Treasurer to pay the amount—he was willing to transfer the State Bonds to the Treasurer of the Road to cancel the debt, and offered an amendment to that effect. Mr. Outlaw was opposed to the amendment. He thought, owing to the tightness of the money market, the Bonds would not sell for par, and thus the indebtedness of the State would be increased. Any amount of gas was turned loose; several members proving to a demonstration that they could make a noise. Altogether, the first afternoon session of the House was a very useless one. I think it a humbug of a legislature; and if Barnum had not sold out, written his autobiography and retired, I should expect him in town to bid for the same to go with the woolly horse, *and so forth.*

I am, Q. IN THE CORNER.

LATEST—From our Raleigh Correspondent.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The Report of the Superintendant of Common Schools was received in the House to-day and sent to the Senate proposing to print.

A memorial was presented by Mr. Bryant for the *annexation* of a portion of Edgecombe to Nash, and Mr. Bryant introduced a bill for that purpose.

A favorable report was made by the Committee on Banks, through Mr. D. F. Caldwell, on the bill incorporating the *Peoples' Bank.* Some thought a favorable report would not be made, but such is the case. The report was ordered to be printed.

The Committee on the Revisal of the Statutes reported unfavorably on a bill authorizing the County Courts of Mecklenburg to make partition of real estate.

The Committee on Corporations reported favorably, through Mr. Steele, on a Bill to amend the Charter of the town of Franklinsville; also, favorably to the Bill incorporating the Little River Turnpike Company.

Mr. Phillips, from the Committee on the Revisal of Statutes reported a substitute for the resolution in favor of H. S. Smith, clerk of the Commissioners. The original resolution provided for $300 as compensation for his services—the substitute provides $500 as compensation.

Mr. Norment reported a Bill from the Committee on Agriculture, concerning the destruction of sheep by dogs.

Mr. Dargan, a bill to repeal the act of '48–'49 exempting certain persons from Military duties.

Mr. Mebane, a bill to incorporate the Alamance and Caswell Plankroad.

Mr. McDuffie, a bill providing for the popular election of a Judge or Chairman of the County Court of Cumberland, and for other purposes, which was read the first time.

Mr. A. J. Jones, a bill incorporating the Iron Hill and Whiteville Plankroad.

Mr. Lancaster, a bill providing for the pay of Wardens of Poor in Alamance County.

Mr. Myers, a Bill incorporating the Alexandrian Plankroad Company.

Notwithstanding the general understanding of yesterday that the Legislature would take a recess in order to go on a bender to Wilmington, Christmas, Mr. Houston wanted to make sure work of it; and, therefore, introduced the following:—

Resolved, That this House take recess from the 23d to the 27th inst.

A very funny debate arose on the resolution, and without any definite conclusion the House adjourned and went to dinner.

Much of the time was expended to-day in the election of seven Councillors of State. The Locos held a caucus last night, and at an early hour this morning showed a readiness to vote. *The* ticket went through pretty much with one voice, viz: Messrs. Sam'l L. Love, O. R. Kenan, M. T. Hawkins, Benj. Trollinger, Owen Holmes, Larkin Stowe, and William Badham. There were a number of other gentlemen in nomination, and besides a great many scattering votes cast.

The session of the Senate was consumed in speaking on the Convention question, besides which little else was done excepting a few Bills reported from the Revised Statutes. I may mention that the Bill incorporating the Gardiner Hill Gold Mining Company was read the second time.

Mr. Graham made another great speech on the Convention question, replete with sound argument, as all speeches of that distinguished gentlemen are. Mr. Brogden replied in his peculiar way. He told a great many anecdotes, (he called 'em *stories*,) and laughed at them himself. Some of them were passable, and, by the dint of a fertile imagination, applicable; others I thought bordered on the vulgar, especially if there had been ladies in the gallery, which fortunately there were not. One in particular about a cow's fly brush came very near bringing a blush to several cheeks. I was surprised to hear such come from an "honorable Senator." It might do on the stump, but the Senate Chamber is quite a different locality from an old field muster.

At the conclusion of Mr. Brogden's remarks, the Senate proceeded to vote on the proposition to strike out the Free Suffrage bill, and it was negatived by a strictly party vote.

Mr. Gilmer offered an amendment to be inserted in Mr. Boyd's Free Suffrage Bill, as an additional section.

A very protracted session was held, and I learn just before closing of the mail that Free Suffrage passed the Senate by the required majority. The particulars I will try to give to-morrow.

At the afternoon session in the House the resolution concerning a recess from Friday till Wednesday was taken up, discussed at some length, and finally laid on the table a majority of *two*.

The resolution proposing to pay the balance of the State's subscription to the N. C. Railroad was taken up, discussed *wearily*, amendments offered and finally, *finally*, I am unable to state what action was taken as I am obliged to close my letter, to be in time for the mail, while the debate is going on.

Just in time!! The resolution, amended by Mr. Patterson, providing the State Bonds shall not be sold for less than par value by the Company to whom they are authorized to be transferred, *was passed.*

Yours hastily, Q. IN THE CORNER.

KNOW NOTHING-ISM.—It is worthy of remark, that the first Know Nothing movement in Congress has been made by a Locofoco. The Bill to require a residence of 21 years as a preliminary to naturalization, was introduced by Mr. Adams of Mississippi, who says that he is not a Know Nothing, but thus adopts what is understood to be one of the first objects of that mysterious and powerful Association.

The Whigs have been abused for years for an alledged hostility to foreigners. But this move of Mr. Adams is no Whig measure. Yet, according to the Richmond Enquirer, it is "the *first attempt* to reduce the principles of Know-Nothingism to actual experiment."

It is supposed by some that the Locos mean to avail themselves of Know-Nothingism, now that they find it is so powerful. The party don't like minorities.

Com. Stockton, late U. S. Senator from New Jersey, and for some time past a prominent candidate for the Locofoco nomination to the Presidency, has written a letter warmly endorsing the Know Nothing policy. He says that Americans should rule America, that foreigners should not be allowed to hold office, and that the naturalization laws should either be repealed altogether or 21 years residence, at least, required before naturalization.

Of Know Nothing views on the slavery question the Norfolk Beacon says:

The administration presses seem to have a particular fondness for bringing to light the transactions of the Know Nothings, notwithstanding they hold their meetings in secret. They seemed to know a great deal about their National Convention in Cincinnati, but there is one thing which they particularly shun in giving account of their doings. We allude to their action on the slavery question. We understand from authority in which we have the highest confidence, that the Hon. Kenneth Rayner of N. C., offered a resolution, which was passed with great unanimity, taking the Southern ground on the slavery question, and declaring that it was a subject which concerned the States alone and with which Congress had nothing to do. We guess this is something which the Southern Pierce press didn't wish to know.

MARRIED,

In this place, on the 20th inst., by Rev. W. E. Pell, Mr. T. N. HALL, of Petersburg, Va., to Miss SARAH L., second daughter of the late Wm. Widdifield, Esq.

In Pittsboro', on the 7th inst., by the Rev. A. F. Olmsted, Dr. ROSS R. IHRIE, of Chowan county, to Miss MARY ANN, eldest daughter of John H. Haughton, Esq., of that place.

In Chatham county, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. S. D. Adams, Mr. AMOS P. LABARBE to Miss MARGARET A., eldest daughter of Joseph J. Palmer, Esq., all of Chatham.

In Montgomery county, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. A. D. Blackwood, Dr. A. W. PALMER, of Chatham, to Miss ELLEN J., second daughter of Asa Chambers, Esq., of Montgomery.

In Franklinsville, on Tuesday, 12th inst., by Rev. Mr. Heitsbeck, Mr. M. D. SMITH to Miss SARAH E. HENDRICKS, of Franklinsville.

At Gretna Green, (Luesville,) on the 10th inst., by James A. Lees, Esq., SHERWOOD C. ELLES to Miss MARIA A. E., daughter of Maj. L. B. Bailey.

In Sumpter county, Ala., at the residence of her father, Maj. Edward Herndon, by the Rev. Mr. Stillman, THOMAS R. UNDERWOOD, of Fayetteville, N. C., and Miss EMMA J. HERNDON.

In Newbern, on the 12th inst., by Rev. W. S. Chaffin, Mr. NEILL B. SHAW and Miss ISABELLA TOOMER, both of Wilmington, N. C.

DIED,

In Fulton, Davie county, on the 6th inst., WM. MARCH, aged 64 years.

In Forsythe county, on the 26th ult., CHRISTOPHER REICH, aged 80 years.

In Smithville, on the 15th inst., of Apoplexy, Mr. SAMUEL N. GALLOWAY, aged 53 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co.'s Line.—Str Fanny, with Myrover in tow, with passengers, and goods for J W Baker, J W Powers & Co, Stedman & Horne, G Womack, Troy & Marsh, Council, Cain & Co, Williamson & Overbaugh, T S Lutterloh, D & W McLaurin, S T Hawley & Son, J Kyle, T J Johnson, B Rose, H W Black, G McNeill, C A Brown, R W Kinlaw & Co, Fowikes & McRae, W F Leake, H H Baird, B A Howell & Co, N Shaw, Miss A Cone, L Benclini.

Dec. 21, Str Flora McDonald with goods for Gardner & Co, J M Worth & Co, Johnson & Rich, H M Lash & Co, Moss & Parker, S L Gilmer, W D Vestal, Johnson & Kelly, Rankin & McLean, Murchison, Reid & Co, Worth & Russell, Porter & Worth, S Johnson, S Perry, H Erambert, J H Lindsay, Worth & Utley, E J Hunt, T F Prather, Prather & Smith, S J Hinsdale, Mitchel, Elkin Man'f Co, P G Evans, A A McKethan, Jenkins, Roberts & Co, Barnhardt & Co, Mrs M Hooper, H C McLean, Russell & Co, G W Johnson, C Banks, Rev A Gilchrist, S T Hawley, J D Williams, J Cowles, W N Tillinghast, A Lomax, G W Lee, C G Yates, J N Smith, Rockfish Co, C N McAdoo, D Murphy.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Dec'r 17—Schrs A J DeRosset from New York, D S Mershon fm Charleston; Brig Albert Adams fm Boston.
Dec 19—Schr Purse from Swansborough.

A Valuable Turpentine Farm with Still, WAGONS, MULES, AND ALL NECESSARY APPURTENANCES THEREUNTO BELONGING, FOR SALE.

ON the 17th day of January next, if not sold at private sale at an earlier day, the subscriber, of the late firm of Palmer & Holmes, will sell at auction, upon the premises, 2000 acres of most valuable Turpentine Land, situated in Cumberland County, on either side of the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road, and 25 miles from Fayetteville. Of this land some fourteen or fifteen hundred acres have been well boxed and *judiciously* cultivated one season; the balance is fine native forest.

At the same time and place will be sold, one fine 20 bbl. Turpentine Still, the manufacture of Hart & Polly of Wilmington, and run but one season; three wagons; thirteen head of fine young mules; and all fixtures, new and well selected, that are necessary for conducting the operations of said farm. Those desiring to examine or purchase the above property are referred to Capt. R. C. Belden, who is in part interested therein, resides on the premises and will take pleasure in showing it. Terms made easy to purchasers and made known at sale.

ROBERT PALMER.

Gulf, Dec. 16. 58-*3t

NOTICE.

PERSONS who owe me for the hire of Negroes, must pay up by the 5th January next.

CHAS. COLVIN.

Dec. 15, 1854. 58*2w

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF P. T. BARNUM.

We are indebted to the publishers for a copy of this very interesting book. Its pages are replete with the most mirth provoking jokes and waggish incidents. We give one of his jokes that occurred in the young days of the great "Prince of Humbugs" at a store kept by his grandfather:

"What is the price of razor-strops?" inquired my grandfather of a peddler, whose wagon, loaded with Yankee notions, stood in front of our store.

'A dollar each for Pomeroy's strops,' responded the itinerant merchant.

"A dollar a piece!" exclaimed my grandfather; "they'll be sold for half the money before the the year is out."

"If one of Pomeroy's strops is sold for fifty cents within a year, I'll make you a present of one," replied the peddler.

"I'll purchase one on those conditions. Now, Ben, I call you to witness the contract," said my grandfather, addressing himself to Esquire Hoyt.

"All right," responded Ben.

"Yes," said the peddler, "I'll do as I say, and there's no back out in me."

My grandfather took the strop, and put it in his side coat pocket. Presently drawing it out, and turning to Esquire Hoyt, he said: "Ben, I don't much like this strop now I have bought it. How much will you give for it?"

"Well, I guess, seeing it's you, I'll fifty cents," drawled the' Squire, with a wicked twinkle in his eye, which said that the strop and the peddler were both incontinently sold.

"You can take it. I guess I'll get along with my old one a spell longer," said my grandfather, giving the peddler a knowing look.

The strop changed hands, and the peddler exclaimed; I acknowledge, gentlemen; what's to pay?"

"Treat the company, and confess you are taken in, or else give me a strop," replied my grandfather.

"I never will confess nor treat," said the peddler; "but I'll give you a strop for your wit;" and suiting the action to the word, he handed a second strop to his customer. A hearty laugh ensued, in which the peddler joined.

"Some pretty sharp fellows here in Bethel," said a bystander, addressing the peddler.

"Tolerable, but nothing to brag of," replied the peddler; "I have made seventy five cents by the operation."

"How is that?" was the inquiry.

"I have received a dollar for two strops which cost me only twelve-and-a-half cents each," replied the peddler; "but having heard of the cute tricks of the Bethel chaps, I thought I would look out for them, and fix my prices accordingly. I generally sell these strops at 25 cents each; but, gentlemen, if you want any more at fifty cents a piece, I shall be happy to supply your whole village."

Our neighbors laughed out of the other side of their mouths, but no more strops were purchased.

AN INDIGESTIBLE MEAL.

An immense anaconda recently arrived in Boston from the neighborhood of the Congo river, in Africa. It is said that his length is between twenty and twenty-five feet, with the girth of thirty inches in the largest part of his body. There are a few curious circumstances connected with this great reptile stranger since his arrival which are worth chronicling. Just before leaving his native country he took a hearty meal of a dog, and no other food was eaten by him for seven months after. About the first of October this king of snakes arrived in Boston, and was lodged in a large case with very strong glass walls, and a double English milled blanket folded into four thicknesses, furnished for his bed. On the 20th of November Mr. Sears, thought it was full time to tempt his appetite, and therefore introduced a rabbit into his den just at evening. On viewing the interior the following morning the blanket was missing, while the rabbit was still alive! On Wednesday, seven days after, the blanket was discharged, whole and unimpaired, after a circuitous journey through an intestinal tube of nearly one hundred and fifty feet. It may now be seen in the apartment, being six feet wide by seven in length. Since that period he has exhibited excellent health and has devoured a fowl. Every few days he drinks about 3 quarts of water, sucking it all up at once. When an animal is given for food to one of this family of serpents it is eyed intently for an instant, and then the poor trembling creature is suddenly crushed in the huge folds of the monster, the cracking of the bones being distinctly heard at quite a distance. Thus prepared for swallowing, the body is still held in a coil, which is equivalent to a hand, and kept steady while it is gradually sucked down the throat of the animal into the stomach, where it is slowly digested. It is the opinion of Mr. Sears that when the anaconda sprang at the rabbit mentioned above, by some mistake in calculation the latter escaped, and the edge of the blanket was seized by the teeth. When these are once engaged, being for holders and not for mastication, it is quite impossible to disengage them; and hence whatever is drawn into the mouth must necessarily go down the throat. Even the muscles of deglutition seem to act independently of volition, and urge the morsel along by strong, convulsive peristaltic contractions.

Boston Surgical and Medical Journal.

"One day last spring, Death, the inexorable, demanded his carcase, and it was found that he had died worth nearly a million. But the cause of his death! 'What could it have been?' was in every body's mouth. 'Ah Mr. B——,' says one, 'old H—— is gone at last!' 'No! you astonish me! What was the matter?' 'Well, it is hard to tell—it is known, though, that he yesterday relented toward a beggar who had importuned him every day for twenty years, gave him sixpence, and took to his bed immediately. Doctor C—— thinks it must have been *enlargement of the heart.*' "

Knickerbocker.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Plantation on Little Pee Dee, lying in the County of Robeson, N. C., and Marion District, S. C., containing 1,000 Acres; 125 of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation embracing both light and stiff soils. These Lands are heavily timbered with Pine and Oak, and admirably located for the Lumber, Timber and Turpentine business. There is upon the premises a comfortable Cottage and all necessary out-buildings, also a Saw and Grist Mill,—all new and located upon a permanent stream, and operating upon the latest and most approved plans. Persons wishing to buy will please call soon as such a bargain is seldom presented.

Apply to the subscriber personally, near Queensdale P. O., Robeson, or to W. McL. McKay, Fayetteville, who can give any information pertaining to the Lands.

Terms will be unusually favorable.

M. McRAE.

Oct. 27, 1854. 54*4

REMARKS OF MR. BADGER,

OF NORTH CAROLINA,

On introducing a bill to increase the compensation of the Judges of the Supreme Court and Members of Congress.

IN THE SENATE, DECEMBER 13, 1854.

Mr. BADGER said he desired to make a brief explanation in regard to the bill which he had presented to the Senate, to show the necessity and propriety of the measure. I believe, said Mr. B., all of us who have served here have been satisfied for years past that the compensation which we receive is entirely inadequate. For one I am, and have long been, satisfied of it. I have felt nevertheless an extreme reluctance to interfere with the compensation of members upon any of the plans which have been heretofore proposed.

I have had great doubt and difficulty about the plan which has often been suggested of altering the mode in the compensation of the members of this and the other branch of Congress. It is known to us all that a bill, changing the mode of compensation from a per diem allowance to a yearly salary, was passed in the year 1816; that it produced universal dissatisfaction throughout the country; that, under a storm of indignation from the people of the United States, almost every member of the Congress that passed it was hurled from the seat which he occupied; and that at the next Congress, in submission to this general sentiment, to this strong expression of the public will, that law was repealed, and in the year 1818 the law which now regulates our compensation was passed, taking effect from the 4th of March in the year preceding the passage of that bill. It is, therefore, evident that at that period at least there was a decided objection in the public mind to that mode of compensation—I say that *mode* of compensation, because it is not conceivable that the amount of salary proposed to have been given could have been the cause of such a wide-spread dissatisfaction. That salary was but $1,500 a year, and I think it would involve a reflection on the people of the United States of that day to suppose that they imagined the amount to be so great that on that account merely they refused to tolerate their public servants who had made that provision for themselves.

I assume it, therefore, as clear that there was then a deep-rooted objection in the public mind to that mode of compensation—by salary instead of a per diem allowance. I think this is further evident from the fact that when Congress, in obedience to the general will of the people, repealed the act of 1816 and established the present rate of compensation, they increased not only the per diem allowance which had prevailed before the act of 1816, but also the provision made under the head of mileage for members of both Houses of Congress, although previous to 1816 all the inconveniences of attending the seat of government, all the expense of getting here, had been greater then they were in 1818, when the subject was revised and the mileage increased. I think, therefore, it would be unwise to make any effort towards restoring a method of compensation which has prevailed but for one Congress in the more than sixty years of our political existence under the Constitution, and which was then repealed in consequence of a decided expression of disapprobation by the people, from one quarter of the Union to the other.

But, independently of that, I have myself serious difficulties about the establishment of a salary as the mode of compensation to members of Congress. I doubt greatly the propriety of the principle of compensating members in that way; and I am very certain, whether the principle be a right one or not, there are difficulties in the way of its application which will induce us, all other considerations being put out of the question, to forbear resorting to that mode of compensation. I could mention them, but I deem it unnecessary.

I propose, then, Mr. President, by this bill, so far as it affects the members of the two Houses of Congress, to leave the mode of compensation precisely as it stands; to undertake to enter upon no speculation as to a new principle or system of compensation; but, taking that which we have, to add to the per diem allowance of the members of this and the other House fifty per centum upon the amount which was allowed by the act of 1818.

The first question which presents itself, when a measure of that kind is brought to the attention of Congress, is, whether the proposed increase is fair, and reasonable, and just; whether, assuming that the allowance fixed in 1818 was then fair, reasonable, and just, the altered condition of things in the country would now make it but fair, reasonable, and just that the proposed addition should be made? That is a subject upon which I suppose there is no member of this or the other House of Congress who has not had the clearest and most satisfactory means, both by experience and observation, to enable him to decide in the affirmative. The increased expenditures, the large advance in the price of living, the additional outlay which is required from gentlemen who attend the sessions of Congress here, the advance upon all the necessaries and all the conveniences of life, have been, at least, in a ratio equal to fifty per centum since the year 1817. If that be so, it would seem to follow, as a necessary consequence, that if there be the same purpose now as there was in 1818 in compensating members of Congress, if the same end is to be obtained, the addition which the bill proposes should be made to the rate of compensation.

Mr. President, the legislation of Congress, since I have had the honor of a seat in this body, has demonstrated that what I have affirmed with regard to our own compensation and the necessity of its increase is true. You, sir, and I well know, every gentleman who hears me knows, that in the course of the last half dozen years almost every officer in the executive branch of the Government, every officer who is employed in attendance upon either House of Congress, has had his compensation largely increased—increased to the full amount of the advance which this bill proposes to make in our compensation. We have been compelled to make it. A sense of justice to the employees of the Government has compelled us to make it. And, after having made this advance in the compensation of all the executive officers of the Government, after having served for totally inadequate compensation from year to year, while the disparity between the compensation and the necessary demands of our situation has been greatly increasing, surely, sir, it cannot be said, if we now pass this bill, that we have shown any indecent haste to furnish for ourselves that reasonable relief which we have long since granted to others. So much for that portion of the bill which relates to ourselves.

How stands the case with regard to the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States? They have been much in the same situation as the members of both Houses of Congress. The present rate of compensation to the judges of that court was fixed as far back as the year 1819. It has since received no addition. For thirty-seven years the members of this body and of the other House of Congress, and the Judges of the Supreme Court, have remained without any measure being adopted by Congress for the amelioration of their condition, and for adapting their compensation to their increased and increasing wants.

I assume, with regard to the judges, that the salaries fixed in 1819 gave them but a reasonable compensation; and, if so, it is, I think, demonstrable that those salaries have now, from various causes, cease even to approach a fair and reasonable compensation. I will call the attention of the Senate to two or three facts which will serve to show the change in the labors, and the business, and the expenditures of the members of that court, from which the truth of my proposition will be sufficiently evident.

In the six years commencing with 1809 and terminating with 1815 that court was in session altogether 206 days, and decided 233 cases, making the average of cases decided by the court in each year to be 39 and of days in which they sat 36. In the six years between 1822 and 1827, embracing a period commencing shortly after the salaries of the Judges were fixed, the court was in session 263 days and determined 194 cases, making the average of cases yearly determined to be 32 and days in which they were in session 44. In the six years from 1848 to 1853, inclusive, the judges were in session 664 days and determined 448 cases, making an average of 74 cases decided in each year and 110 days of actual session.

Now, sir, it is impossible to contemplate this enormous increase of business and vast additional consumption of time of the judges without perceiving that if the salaries allowed in 1819 were then fair and reasonable they have entirely ceased to be so now. But, then, Mr. President, there is another consideration. It must be recollected that this statement by no means furnishes to us an adequate view of the increase upon the labor and the additional consumption of the time of the judges of the court, because we must recollect that on their circuits, in the advancing business and varied pursuits of the country, new classes of litigation have sprung up, and subjects have come in contest in particular cases of such importance in principle and value in amount that, in a similar proportion at least, have the circuit labors been enlarged which by law they are required to perform. Nor is this all. When a judge, as formerly, was required to come here and spend perhaps a fortnight or three weeks in attending a term of the court, it exposed him to little personal sacrifice or inconvenience and to very little expenditure; but, now, sir, when every second year he spends six months in this place and three months in the intervening year, it is actually equivalent to compelling him to support two households. His sacrifice is great; his expenditure is great; his labor is enormous.

The question then presents itself, Mr. President, is it just, is it fair, is it magnanimous that those public servants, now the actual drudges of the Commonwealth, should be left with a compensation which I think every gentleman knows to be entirely inadequate? But, further, is it safe for the country? Pause one moment and consider the nature of their duties. These judges no longer sit here to determine causes of comparatively small moment, which, though they may settle great principles, involve no large amount of pecuniary interests. The causes that now come before them often involve millions of property; and the question may with propriety be asked whether any wise and judicious Legislature should commit the decision of such controversies to needy and half-provided men? Sir, every American must feel proud to know that the ermine of that court has never heretofore been touched with even a suspicion of corruption; but is it wise in us, is it safe according to the experience of mankind, to continue to press this experiment, and to keep men unprovided in such an office, to leave them only such an allowance as does not provide a decent and comfortable support for their families? Sir, they are the supreme arbiters in the last resort of controversies often involving principles of vast moment, and sometimes millions of dollars, and ought not to be left to trials under which many wise and some good men have fallen. They should have a sufficient and honorable provision; they should be freed from the perplexities of domestic want, the pressure of private embarrassments, and thus be enabled to devote without interruption from private anxieties, all their best powers to the service of their country.

But who are the men, sir, in whose behalf I make this appeal to your justice and magnanimity? I may instance one or two without fearing to be invidious. There is the venerable magistrate who presides in that court. He deserves to have applied to him the description which my Lord Coke gives of Chief Justice Wray. He is emphatically "a most reverend judge, of profound and judicial knowledge, accompanied with a ready and singular capacity, grave and sensible elocution, and continued and admirable patience." He is a noble specimen of what the judicial character should be. Every Senator knows that he has discharged all the duties of his high office with an integrity unimpeached, with unsurpassed learning, and with a decorum, a courtesy which has never in a single instance been swerved from its propriety. He has labored on without complaining; he has asked nothing; but there, looking only to his country and his duty, and meeting increased demands upon his time and strength with new exertions of energy and perseverance, he continues to preside in that high court, which is the sheet-anchor of our institutions, a worthy successor of that illustrious man who immediately preceded him.

Mr. President, look at the two junior judges of that court, from the extreme points of the Union, north and south; men of the highest character for learning, for integrity, for talent, for judicial propriety and decorum; men in the prime of life; men who have been placed upon that bench with the prospect of having a long career of usefulness to their country and of honor for themselves before them; men, led by a natural and honorable ambition, by a just professional pride, elevating them above sordid considerations, to accept a position the compensation of which is not more, probably, than the fourth of what their profession had produced, and would have continued for many years to produce for them. Sir, we had an example in the course of the last year which, to my mind, was a spectacle of moral sublimity, when we saw those two judges presiding, one in the extreme North, the other in the extreme South, calmly and fearlessly endeavoring to enforce the laws of the United States against the prejudices and the passions of an excited and embittered community. I do not advert to these cases for the purpose of bringing up or making an invidious allusion to the particular questions discussed, which produced excitement or discontent in either case. I have no such purpose; but, I trust, another and a higher one. I refer to the fact merely of the excitement, the popular outcry, and the manly firmness of the judges. I ask how important it must be, how inexpressibly important for our country and its institutions it is and must ever be, to have that bench adorned by magistrates possessing and exhibiting such qualities; by men standing like a rock, against which the waves of popular passion and the tumultuary outbursts of angry and excited and seditious men may harmless break, leaving the lofty and august form of judicial power uninjured and towering far above them?

Now, Mr. President, if those high functions are to be exercised, and by this court, (and we cannot prevent it; the court is established by the Constitution itself, and an immense power, important to individual happiness and welfare and to the general safety, is deposited in it by constitutional devolution—there it is, and there it must be,) I ask whether it is wise, or just, or fair, or liberal, while the compensation of every officer of the Government, if we except the President of the United States, has been increased to meet the increase of expenditure and the advancement of the country and the growing official labors and duties, that we should leave these most important officers, these who must continue to exercise those high functions, these who are established by the Constitution itself, these for whom we can find no substitute if we would, and have not the power to erect a substitute if we could find one, hampered in their private relations, with all the inconvenience and embarrassment of a deficient support, and have their minds distracted in the midst of their judicial duties by the difficulties of meeting the pecuniary demands which devolve upon them as heads of families? Is it just, or safe, or wise, as the spirit of adventure and speculation advances, as the opening up of new countries progresses, as the bringing forward of new and large subjects of litigation increases upon us, to leave them open to temptations before which many of the mighty in times past have fallen? Is it just to them? Is it safe to us? Is it wise for the country? Sir, these questions can receive but one answer. The additional amount of expenditure from the Treasury I regard as nothing; it is but as the drop from the bucket; but the advantage of the measure to us and to our country is, in my apprehension, so large that it scarcely admits of an exaggeration.

There is another feature in regard to this bill, Mr. President, on which I wish to say a word. I have not made its provisions prospective merely. I have made it to commence with the present session of Congress. I have made it so because I consider it right that it should be so. No gentleman who has come here this winter has failed to learn this fact, that if a sense of justice towards members of Congress requires that some addition should be made to their compensation, such increase was never more needed than it is now. I do not, therefore, yield to what I consider a fastidious modesty in professing that while I feel that it is unjust that other gentlemen should serve for a totally inadequate compensation, I nevertheless think it right and just that I should serve for such myself. I do not arrogate to myself any superiority over my compeers here; but I have no hesitation in saying that I deserve to have, and that I need, better compensation than I receive under the existing law; and, deserving it and needing it, I do not hesitate to vote it to myself. At the same time, Mr. President, in connexion with that, I would say that there is no gentleman in this chamber who would divest himself more entirely of personal consideration than I would, and no one who would be less influenced by pecuniary consideration than I would. No one, if I thought it desirable, would more cheerfully surrender any advantage than myself. But I lay no stress upon that provision. I think it right, and therefore I insert it; but I shall cheerfully yield to any opinion of the Senate that it would be either wiser, or better, or more prudent, or more modest, or more self-denying to give to that portion of the bill a prospective operation.

Mr. President, there is another point upon which I wish to submit a remark or two before I take my seat. You will have observed that the bill which I have presented to the Senate contains no reference to what is called the mileage of members of Congress. We have often, sir, been admonished, by a portion of our fellow-citizens who take an exceeding interest in our conducting the affairs of the nation with prudence, propriety, and justice, and who seem long since to have embraced the opinion that the wisdom of the nation rests with them; we have often been admonished, in various ways, through the newspaper press and otherwise, that we ought to diminish the mileage which is allowed to members of Congress. We have been told that great abuses have crept into the mileage system, and we have been invoked to abolish or reduce the inequality which exists in the mileage given to the different members of this and the other branch of Congress. I have seen already, since I gave notice of my intention to introduce this bill, a very kind intimation that it would be well for me to seize the present occasion to accomplish a reform in that direction. Sir, I receive all these intimations with great kindness; but I have never let my mind be disturbed in the least by them. I am opposed to any proposed interference with the subject of mileage.

I maintain that the present system of mileage is, upon the whole, just and right, and dictated by a wise policy, though there may be individual cases in which it cannot be said that it is just or right, as there will be under all general laws, frame them as you will. As a system it is founded upon a wise and just principle, and makes a discrimination which, in the main, is a proper and just discrimination. For instance, there is my friend from Texas, who is not now in his seat, and who is at the head of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, (Mr. Rusk:) he receives in the short session of Congress a great deal more money than I do. He has a sum allowed him for mileage that is perhaps some eight or ten times as large as is allowed to me; but supposing that I had equal claims upon the country, and brought as large an amount of weight and influence into the deliberations of this body as my absent friend does, and we stood therefore precisely upon an equality in all those respects which concern the effective representation of our respective States, is any injustice done by this inequality? There, is none sir, in my opinion; and I have a very short and simple method of testing that inquiry by applying it to myself. I would rather attend a session of Congress in this city from the place in which I reside, without any mileage, than to attend a session of Congress in this city from the State of Texas, or attend a session of Congress in St. Louis, or Louisville, or Cincinnati, or Texas, from my present home, with three times the mileage that is paid to my honorable friend from Texas.

There is, in my opinion, an entire misapprehension in the public mind with regard to the purpose for which Congress, in 1818, settled this question of mileage. It was not with the view, wholly or chiefly, of furnishing to members a sum of money to cover their travelling expenses. It was no such thing. The attempt had just been made to give what was thought to be a more adequate compensation, in the form of a salary, to members of Congress. The public reprobation of that measure had compelled its repeal. But, in adjusting a new method of compensation, what did Congress do? When all the conveniences and all the facilities of travelling had increased, and when all the expenses of travelling had been diminished, they increased the allowance for what is called mileage. Why, sir; why?

Mr. President, on looking at the subject, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that they adopted it as a method by which some equality of compensation, in the true sense of equality, might be made to gentlemen who were called, in the service of their country, to attend either House of Congress. It was thought, and thought reasonably, and thought justly, that the sacrifice to a gentleman who left his home to go a distance of twenty-five hundred or three thousand miles to attend a session of Congress was vastly greater, the inconvenience to him was vastly greater, the loss of his business, the disorder of his private affairs, were vastly greater than in attending a session of Congress near to the place of his abode, and the compensation was adjusted upon the mileage, with a view to make, as far as possible, a real equivalent for the supposed and real difference which existed in the loss and the sacrifice necessarily involved in such an attendance by persons remote from the seat of government.

I have, therefore, always been opposed to interfering with the subject of mileage. I am opposed to it now. If it were possible to equalize the subject of mileage by bringing those up who get too little, it might commend itself as wise, and at the same time not inconsistent with a judicious economy. But, in my opinion, it would be both unwise and unjust to interfere in the manner proposed with the mileage now allowed, and which, considering it as a system, is founded upon sound principles, and accomplishes, in the main, the purposes of justice which the framers of the system intended to accomplish.

But, sir, with regard to our per diem. All of us feel that we fall greatly short of what we ought to have. Why, sir, is the fact known to you, is it known to the country, that at this session of Congress every gentleman who lives within a reasonable distance of the capital will receive less compensation for his attendance and services here than nearly every one of the officers of the Senate; greatly less than any of the clerks in the Secretary's office; by no inconsiderable sum, compared to the whole amount, less than the pay of the messengers in the service of the Senate? Can that be right, or reasonable, or just? Do we not bring here equal claims upon our country with the messengers who are employed in our service? Is not our time as valuable to us, and, when devoted to the public, as valuable to the public? Can it be reasonable, and just, and respectable, and honorable that the members of either House of Congress should receive during the session less money for their attendance than is paid to the messengers who attend upon the committees, and who attend at our doors and prosecute the other duties of their stations, and thus promote the convenience of members in their private as well as in their public relations?

If you go into the Executive Department the disproportion is still greater. Even a clerk of the lowest grade receives a yearly compensation greater than, at a short session of Congress, the members of each House receive who live within a reasonable distance, who do not live more than five hundred miles from the capital; and the addition which those who do live beyond that distance receive in the shape of mileage is but a fair effort to compensate them for the greater sacrifices which they make and the greater inconveniences which they endure than their brother members.

Sir, I think the provisions of this bill are founded in reason and justice. It is free from the objections which I stated two years ago to the measure moved by my friend, then in this body, from the State of Kentucky, (Mr. Underwood.) It leaves all the principles of the present law untouched, and simply makes what I deem a reasonable addition to the compensation of the judges of the Supreme Court and of the members of both Houses of Congress.

I have no doubt that the measure will commend itself to the approval of the whole American people; and I hope that it will receive the sanction of the Senate and of the other House of Congress.

I will not, Mr. President, at this time, unless some Senator desires it, move any reference of the bill, but, with the approbation of the Senate, will let it take its place upon the calendar and be printed, so that the Senate may hereafter take it up and make any disposition of it they think proper. I therefore ask that that course may be pursued. Let the bill take its place upon the calendar, and let it be printed.

Burning of a Ship at Sea.—The British ship "Polar Star," bound to New Zealand, with troops and emigrants, was burnt at sea in October last. The fire was discovered in the hold on the 1st of October, and the smoke ascended from the hatchways in a thick black cloud. After vainly fighting the flames for a short time, the hatches were put on and battened down. Nothing further could be done, and for a period of three days the sailors, soldiers, and passengers, men, women, and children, were huddled together, with little food, and many of them with scarcely any clothing, upon the deck of the ship, which was slowly burning away beneath them. At length, after the deck had become very hot and the flames threatened ever hour to break out, their eyes were greeted with the welcome sight of a sail in the distance, and they were rescued from their perilous position by the ship Annamooka, which carried them to St. Helena. The hatches were opened upon quitting the vessel, and the flames burst forth, so that in a few moments she became literally a mass of fire, and before the Annamooka made sail was burnt to the water's edge.

The latest invention is a new washing machine now in operation at the Astor House. It is called the "Great Knuckle." In the card of the owner it is stated that this new machine "is saving from ten to fifteen girls a day" in the wash room of the Astor House. A vial washing machine man at the Crystal Palace offered a cup valued at $50 to any person who could produce anything that would beat his. The "Great Knuckle Washing Machine" man will give a cup valued at $500 to any one who will bring his machine to the Astor House, and wash one dozen pieces while he is washing three dozen! He says that instead of using one pair of "knuckles," "as old Eve commenced with," his machine is a combination of from 200 to 1500. Great are the merits of washing machines!

The Know-Nothings.—The New York Herald makes the following semi-official announcement:

We beg leave to inform our readers and the public that arrangements have been effected in the ranks of the Know-Nothings, both in New York and Virginia, which render morally certain the defeat of Seward for the U. S. Senate by our new Legislature, and also the defeat of Wise, the democratic Cabinet candidate for Governor of Virginia.

New Copper Coin.—The Philadelphia Argus says:

"The new cent pieces will be issued from the mint in the course of a few days. They are considerably smaller than the old cent pieces, and form a really beautiful and attractive copper coin. On one side is the head of Liberty, and the thirteen stars being omitted, the surface is plain and polished. The reverse is the same in design as the old cent, but brighter and much more finished. There is a certain amount of alloy mixed with the copper, and the perfection of the die gives to the coin a finish and elegance that have never heretofore been attained in our copper coinage. The new coin will be universally welcomed as a needed and creditable improvement."

Defining his Position.—Commodore Stockton is out in a letter in favor of the know-nothing doctrines. None but native Americans, he says, should hold office, and foreigners should be required to reside here 21 years before naturalization.
Norfolk Beacon.

Usury.—In the Senate of South Carolina a bill to repeal the laws against usury was lost by a vote of 18 to 22.

KNOW NOTHING DEBATE IN CONGRESS.

A debate was commenced in the House of Representatives a few days ago in relation to the powerful organization of Know Nothings. The speakers were Messrs. Barry, Loco, of Miss., and Banks, Loco, of Mass. The following is a sketch of their speeches.

Mr. BARRY rose to speak of what is known in common parlance as Know-Nothingism. Its founders are unknown, because the purposes of those who profess to be known as Know-Nothings are contradictory—unlike other organizations it does not avow its principles—if, in attempting to find out what are the principles of the association, he should do injustice to it, let the members of this floor who belong to it rise and correct it. Know-Nothings appeal to nationality, a virtue which swells every American's bosom; but in its practices it may subvert the principles on which our government is established.

The most beautiful effect in our institutions has been to modify the feeling of aversion to foreigners and bring all men, within the circle of a common brotherhood. One reason assigned for the formation of the Know-Nothing Society, is that foreigners form associations among themselves. But associations are not confined to them. Where there are differences of opinions there will arise different associations. Errors of belief will be found among our native born citizens. There are societies entertaining the doctrines maintained by such papers as the Boston Investigator. Abuses, however, cannot be eradicated without eradicating the institutions under which they arise. If we must have a monotony of opinion, we must have a monotony of despotism.

So far as I could learn, this association has for its objects—first, the exclusion of foreigners from office; secondly, the extension of the naturalization laws to twenty-one years; third, the repeal of the naturalization laws; and fourth, the exclusion of Catholics from office. These things are so consummated by means of a secret political association, whose name has not been declared, and whose purpose has not been defined. By an association meeting in a nameless place and at a nameless hour of meeting, adopting nameless purposes—though the purposes in themselves, might be desirable and calculated to promote the purest doctrines of christianity and philanthropy, secrecy with that view was so grossly and palpably wrong that it should find no sympathy in his bosom. Secrecy was an absolute vice and an outrage on those whose rights were assailed, and gross injustice to those whose rights were proposed to be defended. There must be something wrong in this movement, for it is not in human nature when a cause is right to put the light under a bushel, but to place it on a hill where it can be seen and admired by all men.

These Know-Nothings say they were disgusted with the corruption of both the old parties, and therefore formed a new one. What arrogance, to pretend that they are the pure patriots.— He believes it is formed of ultra partisans and the disappointed of both parties—the Whig party forms the majority of this organization, with few exceptions. General Scott said he would admit the foreigner who had fought for this country, after a residence of one year. The Whig party voted for Scott, knowing this to be his opinion. Were they sincere then, or not? Gen. Scott complimented the "iligant rich brogue" of the Irishman, and the "rich German accent." (Laughter.) This organization, he repeated, sprang into the late canvass. It was a political trick, and the managers knew it as well as he did.

This association was illegal and a conspiracy to rob men of their rights by secret means, without a knowledge of the source from whence the blows come. As to foreigners, when they come to our shores, we should indoctrinate them with Republican ideas, in order to make them good citizens—faithful and reliable. If they are put under this cannot be done.

If foreigners are to be excluded from office, government should take the responsibility of enacting laws for that purpose and assume the glory or the shame as the case may be—they should have such offices as the people may see fit to give them, looking to their morals and qualifications—merit should be the test. He had never indulged in the Fourth of July hallucination so often expressed, that the whole world should come over and settle in our country. His opinion was there should be no more foreigners at a time than can amalgamate with our people—more than this would be dangerous.

In relation to corruption in elections, he said that natives spoil foreigners by truckling for their votes. Both parties have resorted to this, but they are afraid to provoke investigation. It was idle to seek a remedy in new laws until the old one had been fully tested. He considered this a Northern vexed question—just as the negro question is a vexed question in the South. It is a question of the organization of labor. He said Know Nothings have different professions or objects. In one part of the country they differ from those in another; they possess the worst parts of both the old parties; their object is to overthrow this administration. [Laughter.] Every ism, woman's rights, and all are combined under this Know Nothing movement. It was a natural child of the alien and sedition laws.

After other remarks, he gave his reasons for believing its existence will be of short continuance.

Mr. BANKS proceeded to notice Mr. Barry's speech—first, as to the duty of men to promulgate their views. A man is accountable to no human being, but to God, for his opinions, and when he is called to act with regard to government as a member of the social compact, he is accountable to the government. The government which undertakes to control him in this right of opinion strikes at the basis of our republican institutions, and for this ought to be wiped from the face of the earth. He repeated, he had the right to form opinions for himself. God gave him that right.

Mr. BARRY.—Has a secret society the right to bind a man?

Mr. BANKS.—I'll come to that.

Mr. BARRY.—I would ask whether the New York council had the right to bind men under oath to tell who they voted for?

Mr. BANKS replied. I have a right to my own opinion, my vote is by ballot, which is a secret institution. I have a right to give it secretly, unknown to men or secret institutions. In considering a public wrong, it is right to see what constitutes the wrong. What is the association, and who are the members of it?—the people of the United States. It is not an association limited by number, but it seeks through the numerical strength of the members to control the elections of the country. Therefore, it is popular in its nature. Whatever the design of the New York council, or associations anywhere, they who undertake to control the government of this country by numerical votes, make secrecy impossible. There is a popular element in this association, and no doubt the gentleman knows more than I do what makes secrecy impossible.

The gentleman from Mississippi says the Know Nothings are one class in the South, and in the North are another—that in one section they take up a man who was connected with the Democratic party [illegible] with the Whig party. [illegible] for [illegible] spoke of the [illegible] corporations [illegible] pre[illegible] not indulge [illegible] But in the [illegible] by [illegible] He [illegible] sible for [illegible] Nothing to [illegible]

A Pennsylvania [illegible] may charge the [illegible] the people [illegible] well as [illegible] [Laughter.] [illegible] may find they [illegible] He asked whether if [illegible] which justifies [illegible] demonstrate [illegible] their own [illegible] that [illegible] are the [illegible] election [illegible] movement [illegible] privileged members. [illegible] no man has [illegible] [Laughter.]

He did not know [illegible] Mississippi [illegible] of Know Nothings [illegible] from which [illegible] see anything [illegible] a limitation [illegible] Pennsylvania [illegible] section. He [illegible] the Catholic [illegible] Roman [illegible]

Mr. BARRY.—[illegible] I will read from the [illegible] man will admit [illegible]

Mr. BANKS.—I [illegible] I know nothing. [Laughter, and [illegible]] a good know nothing [illegible]

Mr. BARRY read from the [illegible] part of the oath: "You will [illegible] aliens, or Roman Catholics [illegible]

Mr. BANKS.—The gentleman [illegible] office. [illegible] says Roman Catholics.

Mr. BARRY.—The gentleman misunderstands me.

Mr. BANKS replied that he had [illegible] men of the Roman Catholic Church [illegible] vote for [illegible] Pennsylvania [illegible] gentleman [illegible] that Church—[illegible] is another branch [illegible] question—the Pope [illegible] Not only as supreme [illegible] spiritual affairs, but to control all [illegible] from their relations [illegible] State. And the part of the church creed which makes the pontiff the supreme head, with power to dissolve men from allegiance to the government, *has never been disavowed.* If that was [illegible] Roman Catholicism he should not vote for him. He doubted not every man here entertained the same view. He had, in the eye of God, always [illegible] to be just towards all men. He [illegible] the North and the South, and [illegible] when they were in the right. And [illegible] foreigners, whether high or low, rich or poor, but if a foreigner declares he holds as his supreme head the Pope of Rome, and that he can dissolve him from allegiance to the United States or the common law, he has no claim on him.

Mr. BARRY.—I have always heard such a prerogative for the Pope disclaimed.

Mr. BANKS replied.—So have I, and I have never heard such a power disavowed.

Mr. BARRY.—I believe the Pope has acted on the principle that he is never compelled to [illegible] anything.

Mr. BANKS.—That is true.

Mr. BARRY.—I agree with the gentleman that the man who acknowledges such power in the Pope has no right to sit here.

Mr. BANKS.—I plant myself on the ground that this power of the Pope has never been disavowed as to secular affairs. He proceeded to condemn the old parties for truckling to foreigners who have held the balance of power in elections, and said, a man once told him, "I am a Jesuit and our instruction is to shout for Cass but vote for Taylor."

In one of the letters from Kansas, dated Lawrence, Nov. 25th, it is stated that at a meeting of the Association, a few evenings since, it was voted to present to the child of Mr. and Mrs. Carter a first class city lot, the Association to have the privilege of naming the first child born in Lawrence. It was also voted to name him Lawrence, and his name now stands Lawrence Carter." We wish the little pioneer long life, prosperity, and a fame equal to that of Peregrine White.

The Tariff.—We have advices from Washington which make it quite certain that the tariff will be left unaltered. The pretext will be the disagreement between the Treasury Department and Congress, as to the proper rates of reduction. The fact will be that the Administration desire to hold on to all the means present and prospective which it can command.—*N. Y. Express.*

Shawls.—At the Bay State Mills, in Lawrence, (Mass.) there are annually manufactured four hundred thousand shawls, valued at upwards of a million and a half of dollars. The mills consume forty thousand pounds of wool in a day, or upwards of twelve million a year. The fleeces of at least three million sheep are annually required to supply their demand.

The Richmond Whig says it is reported in that city that the debt of Selden, Withers & Co. to the State of Virginia is heavy—some estimate it at $500,000, some more than that, and others less.

An Insinuation.—"I expect," said a young physician, on his way to New York, on hearing exaggerated rumors of the cholera, "to witness a great many death-bed scenes this summer." "Doubtless," replied a friend, "if you get much practice."

A Shocking Homicide.—On Monday night of this week, in Providence neighborhood, in this county, three brothers, John, James, and David Sharp got into a fracas, at the residence of the former, which resulted in the death of John, who was horridly mangled with knives. One of the others got his arm broken, and both received several bad cuts. The survivors have fled, and the Sheriff and his posse are now in pursuit of them.
Charlotte Whig.

From the Newark Mercury, Dec. 15.

A [illegible] Church with a Catholic Priest.—[illegible] difficulties of a very serious character [illegible] in the German Lutheran Church [illegible], which promise to attract a large share [illegible] at this time. The circumstances, [illegible] as we can ascertain, are as follows:—[illegible] years since the church in question, [illegible] the Synod of New York, employed [illegible] of recognized ability in their [illegible] to preside over the spiritual in[illegible] stipulating in the [illegible] that he should occupy the pulpit for a [illegible] years. The person employed took [illegible] of his post, and for a time all went [illegible] church [illegible] thriving as rapidly [illegible] could be desired. Some [illegible] since, however, through the in[illegible] brother-in-law, a Roman Catholic,) [illegible] was induced to desert the [illegible] faith, and embrace that of Catholicism—[illegible] are dated the troubles of the [illegible]. Of course, the priest did not at first ex[illegible] abatement of zeal in the service of his [illegible]. This would have been to excite [illegible] and place them upon their guard, [illegible] was not the policy for him to pursue [illegible] making overt demonstrations in favor [illegible] moved stealthily and with [illegible] introducing into the worship [illegible] none but the most trivial innovations [illegible] the introduction of [illegible] into the [illegible]. [illegible] Presently, however, [illegible] struck out [illegible] Catholic [illegible] the great [illegible] however, the priest had [illegible] permission, from his [illegible] he at once [illegible] claiming the right [illegible] church discipline as [illegible] established [illegible] worshippers to serve [illegible] prayers, &c., and if [illegible] serve this function, choosing [illegible] Lutheran [illegible] priest called in the aid [illegible] and had the [illegible] at once placed [illegible]. By this absolute exercise of authority [illegible] five or six of the members were in time [illegible] and went over on the side of the priest. Thus strengthened, he grew still more [illegible] and instituted still more innovations [illegible] among them the confessional, so that [illegible] of the congregation, finding it impossible to maintain peace, came out in open [illegible].

The [illegible] on the priest's part, was [illegible]. Not satisfied with previous assumptions [illegible] officers [illegible] in their [illegible] the sale of pews. This [illegible] and [illegible] in the government of the church, the trustees [illegible] applied to the Chancellor for redress, but that officer refused to entertain their cause, on the ground that the *congregation and officers of the church had a right* [illegible] the church and [illegible] their legitimate position. Not wishing, however, to increase the difficulty by a resort to [illegible] measures, the dissenters have at length [illegible] the Mayor for assistance, calling in the [illegible] of eminent counsel. This is the position [illegible] at present; the ultimate issue [illegible].

[illegible] among our citizens [illegible] some forty-five in number, have [illegible] worshipped separately [illegible] their rights [illegible] they will undoubtedly have the [illegible] of all who prefer Protestantism to [illegible] spiritual [illegible].

[illegible]—A bill has passed [illegible] of Representatives of South Carolina [illegible] $1[illegible] to the stock of the Blue [illegible] Railroad. A bill has also passed the Senate [illegible] Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

[illegible] Frozen to Death on the Hudson [illegible].—The N. Y. Times says:

[illegible] train on the Hudson River railroad, [illegible] Albany at seven o'clock on Sunday [illegible] did not arrive here till a late hour yesterday morning, owing to the depth of snow on [illegible].

[illegible] experiences of this train on the journey [illegible] to have been of the most trying kind. [illegible] that in some places the snow was piled [illegible] track eight feet deep. The sufferings of [illegible] passengers from cold are represented to have [illegible] severe in the extreme. The train was [illegible] imbedded in the snow, with a piercing [illegible] wind from the northwest.

One of the brakemen, named John Doyle, was [illegible] to death. Two of the passengers were also [illegible] frostbitten.

[illegible] Periodicals.—Leonard Scott & Co., [illegible] so many years have furnished the American [illegible] with a Reprint of the Foreign Reviews, [illegible] arrangements for the new year which [illegible] the Periodicals more valuable than ever [illegible]. The war in Europe gives [illegible] these publications, and as there is [illegible] that it will be prolonged, the [illegible] will naturally be sought for with [illegible]. The Reviews are furnished at very low [illegible] Blackwood and the four Reviews being [illegible] $10 per annum; and four Reviews [illegible] two for $5.

[illegible] writer in the London Morning Chronicle [illegible] the following method of checking [illegible] it has proved obstinate: Toast [illegible] stale crumb of bread very brown [illegible] the size of two fingers,) and, [illegible] very small into a wine glass, [illegible] sufficient brandy to saturate the toast [illegible] mixing it up with the liquid, making [illegible] pudding in substance, and eating it leisurely [illegible].

The Wheeling Intelligencer describes a traveling [illegible] which passed through that city a few [illegible] its way west, with a stove in it to [illegible] family warm, and at the same time to do [illegible] as they progress. The stove pipe went [illegible] the wagon cover, and sent forth a [illegible] smoke. The wagon started from [illegible], Va. That's a go ahead family.

[illegible]—The expansive nature of scandal is [illegible] the poet thus:—

[illegible] rumors gathered as they rolled,
[illegible] was sooner heard than told;
[illegible] who told it added something new,
[illegible] who heard it made enlargements too:
In every ear it spread—on every tongue it grew.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 23, 1854.

Christmas.—As heretofore stated, we shall issue the Observer in advance of its usual day, that we may unite with the Christian world in the observance of the anniversary of The Nativity.

To all our readers, every where, we tender the hope that it may be to them a happy Christmas!

An Interesting Speech.—We have never seen a more conclusive argument, and statement of facts, than are presented in the speech of Mr. Bulger, which we copy today, on his bill to increase the pay of Judges of the Supreme Court and members of Congress.

Bank of the State.—Mr. Shepherd's Bill to recharter this Institution, (to continue till 1880,) authorises an increase of its capital from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000, of which increase the State is privileged to subscribe $100,000, if so directed at the present session of the Legislature.

In case the new subscriptions shall exceed $500,000, preference shall be given, in scaling, to those who are not now stockholders, over those who are.

The State tax, instead of being 25 cts. per share, as now, is to be the same as upon interest [illegible] that is, three cents on every dollar of [illegible].

Banking and the Tariff.—The Ohio State Journal, following its own state policy as to the currency, states some facts in reference to Banking in the Union which very forcibly show up the sincerity of Locofoco opposition to Banks. From 1820 to 1830 there were only 22 Banks erected in the Union, with a capital of $7,981,657. In 1830 the Locofoco party commenced its crusade against the Banks, yet from 1830 to 1837, 348 Banks were established with an increase of Banking capital amounting to $268,128,000! Of these, Whig Legislatures established 124 Banks with a capital of only $62,478,285; Locofoco Legislatures, opposed to Banks, 224, with a capital of $205,650,615!

"The party's course on the Tariff has been characterized by the same gross inconsistency, and is very forcibly presented in the following simple narrative by the Mississippi Flag of the Union:

The Democracy and the South.—When under a Whig tariff some twenty millions of revenue were raised, the Southern Democracy groaned terribly over the oppression of the suffering South; grass grew in the streets of Charleston; Whiggery was a national curse.

Now, when about [illegible] that sum are raised under a Democratic tariff, not a man of them complains. On the contrary, we are asked to be grateful to our self-constituted guardians for such a specimen of statesmanship.

It it be still true that "the South pays most of the revenue," it is easy to see how much she is blessed by Democratic contrivances. But the other day the people were called to admire what the "Democracy has done for the South," and when we open our eyes to view the wonder, [illegible]"

Senator Seward.—Supposing the hostility of the Locofoco party to this individual to be sincere, they ought to be very thankful to the much-abused Know Nothings for their determined hostility to him, and for the efforts they are now making to defeat his re-election to the U. S. Senate.

We learn from the N. Y. Commercial that "it is well known that Mr. Seward cannot command the entire vote of the Whig party; but this, was a counterpoise to this defection, Mr. Seward will probably receive in the Legislature [illegible] Commercial, "the whole power of [illegible] organization [illegible] Know Nothings is arrayed against his re-election, and it becomes a question whether the utmost exertions of his friends, Whigs and free soil Democrats combined, will be able to overcome this opposition."

It thus appears to be almost certain, that if Seward, that arch-enemy of the South, should be re-elected to the Senate, it will be by the co-operation of the allies of the South, the Northern Locofocos.

Oh, how the South consents to be humbugged by Locofocoism!

The Poor in New York.—It is stated that 15,450 persons have been thrown out of employment in the city of New York alone by the present hard times. Among these about half are females, who of late years have been extensively employed in printing offices, binderies, &c., to perform work which was formerly done by men and boys. The list embraces 1700 tailors and tailoresses, 1500 cabinet makers and upholsterers, 2000 masons, 700 machinists, 1100 printers, stereotypers and bookbinders, 400 shoemakers, 900 carpenters, 500 rope makers, &c., 200 plasterers, 600 plumbers, 250 umbrella makers, 300 hatters.

The printing business is said to be quite as much depressed as any other in the city. Many of the leading offices have discharged two thirds of their hands. And one type-founder says that his sales for November were 40,000 lbs. less than in Nov. 1853.

Accounts from other northern cities correspond with those from New York.

There will evidently be a terrible deal of suffering among the poor and laboring classes during this severe winter. Its consideration should make those who merely feel the pinch of the times, without losing work or coming to want, not only satisfied that they are better off than the really poor, but also very kind to such as need help.

Fires.—Numerous heavy losses occur almost daily in the Northern cities by fire. The latest large fire in Philadelphia consumed $500,000 worth. In New York, on Wednesday last, the entire block on Broadway in which Chrysty's Minstrel Hall, and Assembly Rooms, were located, was destroyed. A ball was going on at the time, and one man and several ladies were missing. Five firemen were killed, and fourteen seriously injured, by the falling of walls. The loss is immense.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

On Wednesday, in the Senate, on the motion to substitute Mr. Graham's Convention Bill for the Free Suffrage Bill, the ayes and noes were:

Ayes—Messrs. Cherry, Christian, Davis, Freeman, Gilmer, Graham, Haughton, Lane, McCleese, Mitchell, Morisey, Rayner, J. W. Thomas, Wiggins, Willey, N. Winslow.—16.

Nays—Messrs. Biggs, Bower, Boyd, Brogden, Clarke, Coleman, Collins, Cunningham, Drake, Eaton, Eborn, Faison, Fennell, Fisher, Fonville, Graves, Herring, Hoke, Jones, McDowell, Martin, Mills, Oldfield, Person, Sanders, Speight, Taylor, W. H. Thomas, Walker, Wilder, Wood.—31.

Several other amendments were proposed and rejected, and the Free Suffrage Bill passed its first reading, 31 to 13.

In the Commons, on Wednesday, Mr. Norment, in behalf of the committee on agriculture, reported a bill, according to the prayer of the memorial of the State Agricultural Society, concerning the destruction of sheep by vicious dogs.

Trustees of the University.—The following was the vote on the election for four Trustees—Gen. Bynum being the only one elected:—

J. G. Bynum received 82, W. T. Dortch 62, S. F. Phillips 55, Warren Winslow 59, J. G. Shepherd 55, J. B. Cherry 52, T. J. Morisey 38, J. L. Gaines 32, R. H. Smith 27, D. F. Tayloe 12, J. P. Jordan 24, R. Gorrell 38, W. J. Clarke 9, J. H. Dixon 19, H. B. Elliott 6, N. M. Roan 7, J. Baxter 4, Baskerville 4, J. B. Bynum 1, J. A. Waugh 1, J. Macleod 2, J. T. Marriott 1, W. W. Holden 2, T. D. McDowell 1, J. Turner 1, Oliver S. K. Rayner 1, G. H. Wilder 1, Jas. Shepard 3, Blank 1.

LATEST—*From our Raleigh Correspondent.*

Raleigh, Friday, Dec. 22.

Messrs. Editors: The most important Legislative news I have to communicate today is the passage by both Houses of Mr. Shepard's resolution authorising the State Treasurer to pay over the balance of the State's subscription to the N. C. Railroad. The House passed Mr. Shepherd's amendment by a vote of ayes 69, nays 31. The rules were suspended, on motion of Mr. Dortch, and the resolution as amended was sent to the Senate, which body passed it unanimously.

Very little was done in the Senate; perhaps they had more useless "gab" than any day before. A bill was introduced to incorporate the McCulloch Gold and Copper Mine. Mr. Biggs proposed to amend by making the stockholders responsible for the debts of the Company. There was a protracted debate upon it, and the amendment was finally withdrawn.

The following Bills were introduced, read the first time and referred: By Mr. Rolen, incorporating the Valley River and Cheoa Turnpike Company: By Mr. Bogle, incorporating the North Carolina Western Railroad Company: By Mr. Waugh, to charter the Bank of Salem, capital [illegible]: By Mr. Whitlock, incorporating the [illegible] Female Seminary: By Mr. Blalock, [illegible] the charter of [illegible]: By Mr. Wil[illegible], to encourage the formation of a Volunteer Company in Wilmington: By Mr. Myers, concerning Constables—gives a per centum on moneys collected; and by Mr. Simmons, incorporating the Trent River Navigation Company.

Bills, &c., on their second reading: A bill incorporating the French Broad Railroad Company. [Made special order of Thursday week.] A bill incorporating the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad Company. [Deferred till 5th of January.] A bill amending the charter of the Asheville and Greenville Plank Road Company. *Passed.* A bill concerning trials before Magistrates. Passed. A bill giving [illegible] Courts jurisdiction over division of real estate. Laid on the table. A bill establishing the competency of certain evidence [illegible].

Something amusing transpired in the House [illegible]. It will be remembered that the House [illegible] to print the Communication of the [illegible] a few days ago, and that when [illegible] print [illegible]. This [illegible] was found in print, to the surprise of many, as the House had refused to concur in the Senate's proposition to print. Joshua Barnes, Esq. wanted to know by what authority the document was [illegible]. Mr. Smith told him, [illegible] the Senate. Mr. Barnes did not seem to understand it. Mr. Philips congratulated Mr. Singeltary on the success of his motion to lay on the table, as it was on all the tables. Mr. [illegible] said it was a mysterious document, and guessed it must be a trick of the Know Nothings. He was induced to believe so, seeing the name of W. W. Holden, Esq. on the document, and he had heard it whispered Mr. H. belonged to that mysterious organization. A motion was made to raise a committee of investigation to enquire how Mr. Holden came to print the communication; but it was afterwards withdrawn. There was something quite funny in it somehow.

The following is the document:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, NORTH CAROLINA,
December 19th, 1854.

Sir: In response to a resolution transmitted to me yesterday evening from the House of Commons, directing me to communicate to the House of Commons the amount of claims existing in the Public Treasury at this time, and what amount will be due from the Public Treasury on the first day of January next, and the means in the Treasury to meet these demands, I have the honor to state, that it is desirable to provide for the payment in a few days, to the North Carolina Railroad Company, $16,000, which with the payment made a few days since to said Company of $44,000, will complete the payment of $60,000, the amount of the State's last subscription to said Company, for which State bonds are to be sold to replenish the Treasury.

The interest on the debt of the State, the particulars of which are shown in my last report to the General Assembly, say $175,000, will have to be paid the 1st of January next.

There will also be due the sum of about $5000 to the Judges of the Supreme Court, the officers of State, &c., on the 1st of January, making in all the sum of $226,000.

To meet this, there is a proposed sale to-morrow of $111,000 of State bonds.

The amount due from the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company for dividends declared on the stock of the State in said Company, and for bonds purchased by said Company on the 29th October last, say $35,000.

Interest due the State on the 1st January, on bonds of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, $1,500.

Balance in the Treasury and in Banks, say $5,000.

Amounting to $150,000.

In this I have made no estimates of advancements to members of the General Assembly. The cost of the General Assembly is usually about $45,000.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.

Hon. Samuel P. Hill,
Speaker of the House of Commons.

The Legislature stands adjourned till next Tuesday. When the gavel calls to order again I shall try to keep your readers posted up.

With the compliments of the season, I am yours,
Q. in the Corner.

Revolutionary Soldiers.—The report of the Commissioner of pensions shows that on the 30th of June last, there were still living 1,069 soldiers of the revolution drawing pensions. During the preceding year 326 had died.

Congress.—Nothing of interest occurred in either House on Tuesday or Wednesday last.

Three Steamers Due.—Nothing from Europe up to Thursday night. Three steamers are due, which have been out, respectively, 18, 17, and 14 days.

Money Market.—The Journal of Commerce of Thursday says that the Banks are discounting more freely, but money is still in demand at 12 to 18 per ct.

Something New.—Old Bullion went off from Washington, a few days ago, to deliver a lecture in New York, leaving a written speech in the hands of one of his colleagues to be read to the House! It is supposed that his next achievement will be to vote by proxy.

Attempt to Burn.—On Tuesday night last Messrs. Jones & Jessup's store, in Campbellton, was broken into by some person unknown, and after robbing it, placed fire in a desk containing a quantity of papers, but owing to the closeness with which the lid shuts, the fire was smothered out before it consumed even the papers.
North Carolinian.

Native Talent.—On Sunday evening last, in the Baptist Church, Mr. F. H. Ivey, of this place, preached to a large and we may say delighted congregation. This was his first effort of the kind in his native town, and we cannot refrain from expressing gratification at his complete success. Mr. Ivey was raised in the printing office of the Fayetteville Observer, and the ability he displays is the more gratifying to us because he is self-made, having but few other advantages than those derived in a printing office. He is yet quite young, and the character and manner of his discourse on Sunday evening, evinces a high degree of talent and a well balanced mind. He will no doubt occupy the front rank as a pulpit orator.—*North Carolinian.*

The Mails.—The complaints of the Observer about the mails are just. Not a week passes but what we feel the inconvenience of the present bad mail arrangements. But we have lost all hope of having the evil remedied by the present Postmaster General. He don't seem to care anything about us in this section.

We have not said anything heretofore in regard to the matter for the reason that we thought it useless.

In the upper end of this county, between Barclaysville and Summerville, the people have been without a mail for some time, and all our efforts combined cannot induce the Postmaster General to perform his duty in this respect. If he can't do any better, he had better quit and let somebody else try.—*N. Carolinian.*

New York, Dec. 20.

Foreign News Expected, Weather, &c.—We have no tidings of the steamers now due from Liverpool, and intense anxiety for foreign news is felt in all quarters.

The weather at this hour (12 M.) is clear and cold. Teams are crossing on the ice. At Albany, the mercury is fourteen degrees below zero. At Boston it is four above zero, and at Bangor, Maine, seventeen below zero.

MARRIED,

Near Everettsville, Wayne county, on the 14th inst., by Rev. J. J. Smyth, A. M., ISHAM R. DYER, Esq., of Chesterfield county, Va., to Miss ELIZABETH A. M. HALL, only daughter of Willis Hall, Esq. of Wayne county, N. C.

In [illegible] county, on the 11th inst., by Rev. Geo. Benton, Mr. WM. ALDERMAN to Miss ANNIE P. JACKSON.

DIED,

On the 22d Nov'r, after a lingering illness, at the residence of her son-in-law, Gen. R. C. Martin, in the Parish of Assumption, La., Mrs. MARY WHITMELL PUGH, aged 75 years, relict of Dr. Whitmell H. Pugh, and daughter of Hon. W. W. [illegible]. Born in Martin county, North Carolina, she, with her husband and [illegible] on the Lafourche in the year 1820.

In [illegible] county, on the 15th inst., of typhoid fever, Mr. JOHN K. JOHNSON, aged 31 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Dec. 23.

COTTON,	[illegible]	MOLASSES—	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	New Orleans,	37 a 40
[illegible]	[illegible]	NAILS—	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	pr. sack, 2 00 a
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	a
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 00 a 1 25
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] per lb.	12½ a 15
[illegible]	[illegible]	SALT—	
[illegible]	11 a 15	[illegible] pr. bag,	2 00 a
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		[illegible]	
[illegible]	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	1 00 a
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple do	a 65
Bro. Sheetings,	[illegible]	N. C. Whiskey, 60	a 65
Osnaburgs,	[illegible] a 10	Northern do	a 60
FEATHERS—	40 a 45	N. E. Rum, 50	a
FLOUR—		Jamaica Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Family,	7 75 a 8 00	Fr. Brandy,	$4 a 6 00
Superfine,	7 50 a 7 75	American Gin, 50	a 60
Fine,	7 25 a	Holland do.	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	7 00 a	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	11 a 12
Corn,	90 a 1 00	Crushed,	10 a 11
Wheat,	[illegible] a 1 00	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	60 a	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	80 a	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	1 10 a	TALLOW—	11 a 12
HIDES—Dry,	10 a 11	TOBACCO—	
Green,	4 a 5	Leaf,	none.
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	[illegible] a 7½	WHITE LEAD—	$2¼ a 2 50
Do. wide,	[illegible] a 6½	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LARD—	12 a 13	10 x 12,	2¾ a
LEAD—	8 a	WOOL—	13 a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

We continue the reduced rates of Thursday on Cotton and Flour. Sales of prime cotton for cash are usually made at 7 cents. No change in other articles.

Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 30, Scrape 1 10; Spirits 33 to 35.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 80, hard 1 60. 35 cents offered and refused for Spirits. Common Rosin 1 20 to 1 25. Tar dull at 1 50. 2 rafts Timber sold at $10 to $12.

At Charleston, Cotton 6¾ to 8¾.

At New York, cotton has declined ⅛; middling uplands 7¾. Flour is better; Southern 8 75 to 9 75.—Corn 95 to 1 00. Turpentine 4 31 to 4 37; Spirits 46; Rosin 1 87.

CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.

THE next Session opens January 8th. Terms as heretofore.
A. R. BLACK, Principal.
WM. M. BLACK, Assistant.
Carthage, Dec. 20, 1854. 60-3t

NURSE WANTED.

FOR one that can come well recommended, a liberal price for the next year will be paid. Inquire at this office.
December 23, 1854. 60-2w

CAUTION.

I FORWARN all persons trading for the following notes, viz: One of Three Hundred Dollars, payable on 1st January, 1855; one of Two Hundred Dollars, payable on 1st January, 1856; one of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, payable 1st January, 1857.

The said notes are made payable to Isham W. Hamer. I am determined not to pay the said notes, as I have not received value for them.
JEPTHA GIBSON,
Springfield, N. C.
Dec. 15, 1854. 60*3

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Lutterloh & Co's Line.] Dec 20—Str Fanny Lutterloh, with goods for H & E J Lilly, D & W McLaurin, C Banks, J A Pemberton, G Brandt, J W Baker, Beasley & Houston, Ray & Pearce, J W Powers & Co, S W Tillinghast & Co, Mrs S J Hart, J Kyle, S J Hinsdale, J N Smith, H H Baird Ag't, E J Hale & Son, W J McConnell, J W Sandford, L Bencini, J H Hall, B C Douthit, Richmond Manf Co, Judge Potter, R Gray.

[Cape Fear Line.] Dec. 22, Str Flora McDonald with Boat N King in tow, and goods for Gardner & Co, J M Worth & Co, Johnson & Rich, H M Lash & Co, Moss & Parker, S L Gilmer, W D Vestal, Johnson & Kelly, Rankin & McLean, S Percy, Murchison, Reid & Co, Worth & Russell, Porter & Worth, S Johnson, H F Imboden, J H Lindsay, Worth & Utley, E J Hunt, T F Pratner, Prather & Smith, P G Evans, Elkin Co, S J Hinsdale, R Mitchell, A A McKethan, Barnhardt & Sullivan, Mrs. M Hooper, Jenkins, Roberts & Co, H C McLean, Russell & Co, G W Johnson, Rev A Gilchrist, C Banks, S T Hawley, J D Williams, J Cowles, W N Tillinghast, A Lomax, G H Lee, C G Yates, J N Smith, Roberts & Co, C N McAdoo, D Murphy.

[Orrell's Line.] Dec 23—Str Sun, with goods for W J McConnell, A Johnson & Co, J G Cook, S J Hinsdale, J W Wilkings, W L B, M L W, W J J, Hall & Sackett, Hall & Bollinger, Ray & Pearce, J W Powers & Co, J & T Waddill.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Dec'r 21—Schrs M. E. Wells and Emily fm N York. Dec 21—Schrs Victory fm Rockport, Me; D C Brooks fm N York. 22—Schrs Jonas Smith and Speedwell fm N York.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Tuesday the 2d of January 1855, and close on the last Thursday in May.

The increased prosperity of the School has required the erection of a large additional building. This is so far completed as to be ready for the reception of Pupils at the opening of the Session. The dormitories are designed to accommodate four pupils; they are thoroughly ventilated, heated with hot-air flues, and supplied with water from a reservoir in the upper part of the building. The sleeping rooms in the old building have been so altered as to be warmed in like manner with hot-air flues. The whole arrangements have been made with reference to comfort and convenience.

The various departments of instruction are filled by able and thoroughly qualified Teachers.

Terms the same as heretofore.

TEACHERS:

Richard Sterling, A. M., Principal and Professor of Natural Science, and Mental and Moral Philosophy.
Wm. L. Scott, A. B., Professor of Ancient Languages and Mathematics.
Miss Louisa F. Richardson, Assistant in the English Department.
J. Jacques Evers, Professor of Modern Languages, and Oil Painting.
Miss C. G. Carleton, Instructress in Water Colors, Pencil, Crayon, and Polychromatic Drawing.
Heinrich Schneider, Professor in Music.
Miss S. M. Dewey, } Assistants in Music.
" O. C. Harris, }

The Domestic department is under the care of Mr. Thomas McNeely and Lady, whose attention is exclusively devoted to the comfort of the household.

For further information apply to
RICH'D STERLING,
Greensborough, N. C.
Dec. 20, 1854. 60-4t

Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville & Southern Plank Road Company will be held at the Town Hall, in this place, on Thursday, the 4th day of Jan'y, 1855, at 12 o'clock, M.

Applications will be received for Toll Keepers—by the Board—for both Toll houses.
W. McL. McKAY, Sec'y
Fayetteville, Dec. 22. 60-tm

CLARENDON BRIDGE.

I AM now ready to receive from all persons who wish to PAY BY THE YEAR for crossing the Clarendon Bridge, the next year's pay; and they are notified that unless payment is made by the 15th day of January next, they will be excluded.

No person who has not PAID UP the last year's Toll, and all other dues to the Company, will be allowed a year's contract after the 15th of Jan'y next.

New applications will be received until the first day of January next.
JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y
F. & N. P. R. Co.
Dec. 19, 1854. 60-2t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber designs changing his present business, and takes this method of notifying all those indebted to him to come forward and settle up by note or otherwise, or they will find their accounts in the hands of a collecting officer.
D. S. TAYLOR.
December 23, 1854. 60-3t

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the Brothers' Steamboat Company will not be responsible for any damages [illegible] Freight, unless the consignee or his agent [illegible] the river bank when the goods are delivered, [illegible] make his or their objection or claim.
A. D. CAZAUX, Agent
Brothers' Steamboat Co.
Dec. 21, 1854. 60-3t

WANTED TO HIRE,

FOR a term of years, THREE SMART NEGRO BOYS, about 17 years old, to learn the Smith Trade.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Dec. 23, 1854. 60-2t

JUVENILE BOOKS.

FAGGOTS FOR THE FIRESIDE; Boys at Home; Mamma's Gift Book; Little Willy's Present; Patient Waiting No Loss; Nothing Venture Nothing Have; Rose and Lilie Stanhope; The Wonderful Story Book; Leisure Moments Improved; Picture and Verse Book; The Wanderers by Sea and Land, &c., &c., just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Dec. 21.

NEW BOOKS.

FANNY FERN'S new Book, Ruth Hall; Hearts Ease, by the author of the Heir of Redcliff; You have heard of them, by Q; Southward Ho! by Simms; Maxims of Washington; Ida May; &c., &c.

Also, further supplies of Lyell's Principles of Geology; "Alone;" The Better Land; Mrs. Mowatt's Autobiography; Wood's Am. Stage; Virginia Comedians; &c., &c.
E. J. HALE & SON.

Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!

THE undersigned will sell on accommodating terms, all their TURPENTINE LANDS and fixtures, situated near the Centre Plank Road, and convenient to Little River.

The above Lands comprise a body of 5000 Acres, One Hundred and Fifty Thousand first year's Boxes being cut thereon, and some of the finest Timber Land in the county. They will sell with the land, a Twenty Bbl. STILL, of best quality; also, Shanties, Stables, and all other conveniences necessary for carrying on the business. A bargain can be had by applying soon. For further information, address John B. DeGraffenreidt, Pittsborough, N. C.
PALMER & DeGRAFFENREIDT.
Decr. 19, 1854. 60tf

$25 Reward

WILL be given for the delivery to me, or for the confinement in the Jail of Cumberland county, of DAVID BOOKER, who ranaway from me about the middle of last June.

DESCRIPTION.—Booker is about 5 feet 10 inches high, very black, has fine white teeth, speaks pleasingly when in conversation, is about forty years old, and in walking bends forward considerably. He is a Blacksmith by trade.

I have his indentures for two years from 1st of May 1854, for costs and charges in State case vs. him, in the Superior Court of Cumberland county; and all persons are cautioned not to employ him without my consent.
T. R. UNDERWOOD.
Dec. 19, 1854. 60tf

TO HIRE,—On January 1st.

THE Negroes belonging to the Estate of John Mullins, dec'd.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.
Dec. 16. 58-tti

SELLING OFF AT COST.

WE Offer our entire stock of Goods at Cost: consisting of

Dry Goods and Groceries, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

We also offer for sale a 35 Bbl. Still and fixtures, new and in very good order.
JESSUP & CO.
Dec. 18, 1854. 59-1m

All persons indebted to us must settle by Cash or otherwise.

Land for Sale on CENTRE P. ROAD.

WE OFFER our tract of Land, 600 Acres, on the Centre Plank Road, eighteen miles from Fayetteville.

This is a good place for a PUBLIC HOUSE, Turpentine Distillery, Store, &c. Will sell low on accommodating Terms.

—ALSO,—

Three teams of Mules, Wagons and Harness.
JONES & BARBEE.
Fayetteville, Dec. 18. 59-1m

DOBBIN HOUSE,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL be open for the accommodation of guests, on Monday, the first day of January, 1855.

Situated on one of the principal Streets of the Town, and within a few minutes walk of the Post Office, Telegraph Office, Banks, and other business places, and yet sufficiently retired to be clear of the annoyance and bustle incident to a more central location.

It is newly erected, handsomely furnished, and careful attendants secured with especial view to the comfort of patrons.

Spacious Stables attached, and experienced Ostlers in attendance.

Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
POWERS & CO.
Dec. 20, 1854. 59-3m

Wanted for the next year,

A FIRST RATE WASHERWOMAN, and a smart, good House Girl. They must both come well recommended.
H. L. MYROVER.
Dec. 20, 1854. 59-3t

For Christmas and New Year Presents.

THE Republican Court, or American Society in the days of Washington, by Rev. R. W. Griswold, with 21 Portraits of Distinguished American Women,—one vol. 4to. Antique Morocco; The Memorial, a splendid Gift Book; The Waverly Gallery; Leaflets of Memory; Memory's Gift; Friendship's Token; Affection's Gift; The Gem Annual; Token of Friendship; The Remember Me; Female Poets of Great Britain; Ditto of America, &c.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Dec. 21.

Writing Desks and Work Boxes—

Rosewood and Mahogany; Cabas, or Ladies' Reticules; Juveniles; Prayer Books, Bibles, &c.
E. J. HALE & SON.

PHOENIX LODGE, No. 8.

ANNIVERSARY OF St. JOHN.

A PUBLIC ADDRESS will be delivered before Phœnix Lodge, No. 8, York Masons, by Rev. Bro. Jas. McDaniel on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at the Baptist Church, at 11 o'clock A. M. The citizens are respectfully invited to attend.

The Members of Phœnix Lodge and all brothers in good standing will meet at Masonic Hall, at half past 9 o'clock. By order W. M.
J. B. FERGUSON, Sec'y.
Dec. 20, 1854. 59-2t

FRUIT TREES.

A CHOICE collection now ready for delivery, the trees are young and thrifty, and of such varieties as will do well in this climate. The quality of the fruit is really superior, as many can testify.

Apples and Peaches,	per 100	$10,00
do do	per Doz.	1 50
Pears,	" "	6 00
Apricots,	" "	3 00
Nectarines,	" "	3 00
Cherries,	" "	3 00
Plums,	" "	3 00

Persons desiring a supply should send their orders without delay, and those who have engaged trees will please call soon and get them.
Address, C. LUTTERLOH, Nurseryman,
Fayetteville.

☞ A few TREES of *bearing* age for sale low, the ground being wanted for other purposes.
Dec. 20, 1854. 59-tf

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to ELIJAH FULLER, Dec'd, are requested to make payment by 15th January, 1855, or they will find their papers in the hands of an officer. It is hoped this notice will be sufficient.
D. A. RAY, Adm'r.
Dec. 20, 1854. 59-2t

THE MOST EXTENSIVE
MERCHANT TAILORING AND
Clothing Establishment
IN NORTH CAROLINA IS NOW IN WILMINGTON.

THE fact is conceded by the Press, and by the unanimous assent of THE PEOPLE. This establishment is 100 feet in depth, has solid black Walnut Top Counters running through the centre, and on either side is Papered in the best style of Messrs. Wilkinson & Esler,—is Painted in the most creditable and tasteful manner, and in short may be said to be wanting in no one thing to add to its completeness.

SCOTT & BALDWIN, who own the building and who conduct the above business, are safe in asserting that they do the largest business in their line, done in the State. Their facilities are unequalled. At the head of the Cutting Department stands J. R. ASHBY, whose skill is already the talk and the admiration of the *FASHIONABLE WORLD!*

The assortment of *CLOTHS, CASSIMERES* and *VESTINGS* now on the Counters at this House is truly superb. All imported expressly for S. & B., and for Custom work alone.

The *GARMENTS Ready-Made*, need no word of reference or commendation. Those who have examined cannot fail to acknowledge their superiority over any others they had ever before looked at. The elegant variety of

Gentlemens' FURNISHING GOODS

is far more attractive than is ever kept by what are usually termed "Dry Goods Establishments." S. & B., devote all their attention to the selection of Gentlemens' wear alone, and therefore rightly claim the attention of those gentlemen who appreciate fine, durable qualities and fashionable apparel.

Your orders shall receive prompt attention. Call at
SCOTT & BALDWIN'S
CITY CLOTHING STORE, Market St.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Nearly opposite J. S. Ives' Jewelry Store.
Dec. 6, 1854. 55-1tlJ

The Road to Health.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Professor Holloway's Establishment is at 38, Corner of Ann and Nassau streets, New York, where his popular Pills and Ointment, which have enjoyed such reputation in every part of the world are sold; particulars of some of the cures they have effected throng the papers in this country, and there is no question but that they are exactly the kind of medicine our citizens require. We would strongly advise our friends to give them a trial, and there is no fear but that they would continue to use them whenever any medicine might be requisite.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each, wholesale, by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York, and Mr. J. HORSEY, 84 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale, by S. B. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

A CHILD'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND from Ancient Times to the reign of Henry Vth, 2 vols. by Chas. Dickens; Peterson's Familiar Science; The Dover Selection of Spiritual Songs; The Orator's Touchstone, by Hugh McQueen; Latin Lessons introductory to Bullions' Latin Grammar, by Geo. Spencer, A. M.; Burritt's Geography of the Heavens with an Atlas; Hart's Class Book of Poetry; Parker's Aids to English Composition; Parker's Progressive Exercises in English Composition, &c. &c. Further supplies of the above Books just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

FAYETTEVILLE BOOK STORE.
BY A. E. TAYLOR.

Having purchased Mr. Whitaker's interest in the Fayetteville Book Store, I will continue the business in my own name.

I have just received a large assortment of Books of all kinds. To those favoring me with their patronage I will endeavor to give satisfaction. All the latest publications of the day—Magazines, Periodicals, works of fiction, &c.—can be seen upon my table. I have arrangements by which any book, not already on hand, can be supplied at the shortest notice. All I ask is a chance to prove my promptness.

Among my stock may be found large Family Bibles from $1 25 to $15; Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist Hymn Books; Episcopal Prayer Books; and other religious books.

A good supply of SCHOOL BOOKS always on hand, such as Greek and Latin Readers, French, English and Latin Grammars; Webster's unabridged Dictionary; various kinds of Geographys, by different authors; all the different kinds of Arithmetics, Spelling Books, Readers, &c., &c.; Histories of the United States, England, France, &c. In fact all kinds of school books usually called for.

A large assortment of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS kept constantly on hand.

STATIONERY.—White, blue, ruled and unruled Foolscap Paper; Letter Paper, all sizes and colors; Note Paper, fancy and plain; Envelopes, large and small size, self-sealing; BLANK BOOKS of every size, quality and price; Pass and Time Books; copy books; Ink stands; Pens and Pencils; slates and slate pencils; sealing wax, tissue paper, &c., &c.

I will sell low by the wholesale, and make a liberal discount to schools or merchants.

I respectfully ask an examination of my stock. Any Book not on hand can be procured in a short time.

A large lot of Music for Piano and Guitar constantly on hand. A large supply of Melodians, Guitars, Violins, Clarionets, Flageolets, Flutes, Tamborines, and Instruction Books.

My stock shall be increased with the demand. Country merchants would find it to their advantage to give me a call, as I think I can give satisfaction.

A. E. TAYLOR,
Opposite the new College building.

Nov. 25, 1854. 53-tf

P. S.—I have an excellent lot of choice SEGARS and fine chewing Tobacco, for sale cheap.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

JUST received a FRESH SUPPLY, which will be sold cheap for CASH. W. H. CARVER.

New Hulled Buckwheat Flour in 12½ lbs. Bags. Just received and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

No. 1 Salmon and Mackerel, Bbls. and Kits, for sale by W. H. CARVER.

200 Boxes Sardines, ½ and ¼ Boxes, for sale by W. H. CARVER.

25 Bbls. No. 1 Mullets, just received and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

10 Bbls. best Apple Vinegar, just received and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

50 Boxes Tallow Candles, for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Old Java Coffee, 10 Bags, just received and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Brooms, Buckets, Tubs, Pails, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Powder, Shot, Percussion Caps, Soap, Raisins, Crackers, Cheese, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Corn, Peas, and many other articles, always on hand and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Nov. 29, 1854. 53-1m

Equity Sale of Land on Upper Little River.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Court of Equity, in the case of Henry Evans and others, ex parte, I will sell at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Friday, the 5th January next, 530 acres land lying on the South East side of Upper Little River, known as the *Watson Lands*, adjoining the lands of Sam'l Tippins, James C. Dollar and Josiah Parker, and others.

The said land will be sold upon a credit of 12 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

W. A. HUSKE, Clerk and Master.

December 1, 1854. 54-ts

STOW & SMART.
—SUCCESSORS TO—
THOMAS & FRANKLIN,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware,
No. 128 Pearl Street, and 94 Water Street,
NEW YORK.

July 8, 1854. 12-6mpd

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON,
R. W. GOLDSTON.

Nov'r 17, 1854.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of R. W. Goldston in the late firm of G. W. I. Goldston & Co., will still continue to carry on the GROCERY AND HARDWARE BUSINESS at the old stand. He invites all his friends to call on him when they come to market, and he will try to make himself useful.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Nov'r 17, 1854. 50-tf

NEW MUSIC.

A NEW supply for the Piano just received. Also, The American Violinist; Instructors for the Flute, Clarionet, Violin, Piano Forte, &c. Hunten's Celebrated Instructions for the Piano Forte; Burrowes Piano Forte Primer; Blank Music Books; Music paper, &c., just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 27.

MASONIC WORKS.

THE Templars' Chart, by Cross; Macoy's Masonic Manual; A Pocket Companion for the Initiated; Masonic Chart, by Cross; Lexicon of Free Masonry, by McKey; New Masonic Trestle Board, by Moore; The Free Mason's Monitor, by Z. A. Davis.

E. J. HALE & SON.

C. T. Haigh & Sons
—OFFER FOR SALE—

SUGAR, Porto Rico and Cuba, in hhds.,
White, Granulated and Crushed, in barrels,
Rio, Laguira, and Old Java Coffee,
Bagging, Rope and Twine, Starch and Soap,
Mess Pork, Fish, Cheese,
Axes, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, and Trace Chains,
Blacksmith Tools,
New Orleans Molasses, in barrels,
White Havana Sugar,
Hoop Iron for Cotton, or for Turpentine barrels,
Lead, Shot, Nails and Spikes,
Sperm and Adamantine Candles,
Tanners' Oil.

Nov. 3, 1854. 46tf

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.
SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by

GEO. McNEILL.

June 1854. 7-tf

NEW BOOKS.

BABYLON and Nineveh, Layard's Second Expedition; Freaks of Fortune, by J. B. Jones; Alice Seymour; Ned Musgrave, by Theo. Hook.

Also, further supplies of Capt. Canot; "Alone"; Hard Times, by Dickens. Just received.

Oct. 16. E. J. HALE & SON.

NOTICE.

I DESIRE to inform the public generally, that my facilities for manufacturing Wagons, Carts, Drays, &c., are greater than they have heretofore been.

I have a very good stock of Material and a number of first rate workmen both in my Wood and Blacksmith Shops.

I will manufacture to order any kind of vehicles for heavy draft that may be required.

Repairs will be done securely, neatly, and with dispatch, and the usual credit will be extended to regular customers. Those who have a job done occasionally will be expected to pay for their work upon delivery, as it is difficult to keep so many small accounts.

I have on hand a few wagons and carts which I will dispose of on reasonable terms.

THO. C. FULLER.

Oct. 27. 45 tf

Removal.
FRANCIS SHENTON

BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to the Store adjoining George McNeill, Esq., Haymount, Fayetteville, N. C., where he now offers for sale the largest and most varied assortment of

Pumps and Hydraulic Machines

ever before offered in this market, comprising Hydrants, Brass Bibb Guage and Stop Cocks, [illegible] every kind of water works or Steam Engines; [illegible] Piping of various sizes; Lifting and Force Pumps, Garden Engines; Shower Baths, &c., of [illegible] manufacture. A variety of articles for house-[illegible], such as Brass and Plated Basin Cocks, Plug Basins, &c. Also, A. BARKER'S PATENT double action [illegible] PUMP, working in a single cylinder, without reaction of water. This Pump is made to work in Wells of any depth, and of sizes to raise from [illegible] to 1000 gallons of water per minute. It is un-[illegible] to be the most simple, durable and efficient Pump known to the world.

Sept. 1, 1854. 28tf

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his Fall supply of

DRY GOODS,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Umbrellas, &c.

Among which are:
French and English Merinos, very cheap;
Muslin DeLain and Alpacas;
Brocade, Plaid and Plain Silks;
Muslin and Bobinet Sleeves and Collars;
Merino and other Shawls, long and square;
Calicoes and Ginghams;
[illegible] Handkerchiefs;
[illegible] Clothes;
A Large stock of Ready Made Clothing;

With many other goods. All of which having been purchased by the package at the late reduced prices will be offered wholesale and retail at very low prices.

Sept. 15, 1854. 32-tf

Something New under the Sun!

NEW ERA IN PHOTOGRAPHY.
Mr. J. S. WEAR, Photographic Artist,

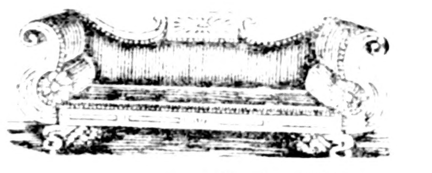
WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and vicinity that he has returned from the North, after having spent much time and money, in the advancement and progress of his art, and at considerable expense in getting up apparatus, &c., for the prosecution of that beautiful and exquisite branch of Photography, which he will now present for the inspection of his former enlightened and liberal patrons. The science of Photography, or as more commonly known under the appellation of Daguerreotyping, has until very recently remained in its infancy, but from the persevering and energetic researches in Actinic Chemistry, of many of its numerous and eminent votaries,—gentlemen both of this country and Europe—it is now shining forth in all the refulgence of the most sanguine imaginations, and is destined to contribute much to the advancement of the arts and sciences generally, as well as to faithfully and truthfully delineating the Human [illegible]. Pictures by this process are considered far superior to Daguerreotypes.

Daguerreotypes, Crystalotypes, Ambrotypes, Panotypes, Talbotypes and all the other types taken at my Rooms in the greatest perfection of the Art.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens over the Jewelry Store of Messrs. Beasley & Houston and Dr. Hinsdale's Drug and Apothecary Store, Hay Street, Fayetteville.

N. B. Persons having Daguerreotype Likenesses of absent or deceased friends or relatives, can have them copied of the same or of larger dimensions by the new process, at [illegible] picture, greatly improved. Pictures copied Photographically upon Paper, unexceptionable as Likenesses, from a small and indifferent Daguerreotype, furnishing them either in Light and Shade or in Colors, equal to the finest Engraving in Water Colors. Prices [illegible] according to size and finish.

Nov. 2. 45-tf



J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

November 2, 1854. 45tf

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber by note or account previous to the 1st July last, are earnestly requested to make payment forthwith, as it is very inconvenient to give any longer indulgence. It is hoped that this notice will be sufficient. Having made some change in my business, it is important that old accounts should be settled, and they must be settled.

P. SHEMWELL.

P. S.—I can be found at the store of Shemwell & McDonald, who, in my absence, are authorized to receipt in my name.

Oct. 7, 1854. 38-tf

J. G. SMITH,
HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING SALOON,
Opposite the Fayetteville Bank.

ALL kinds of Perfumeries, Hair Oils, Shaving and Toilet Soap for sale.

I also keep a good supply of choice Cigars and Tobacco.

Oct. 18, 1854. 41-Y

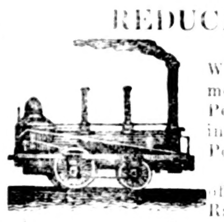
AFRAJA, or Life and Love in Norway; The City Side, or Passages from a Pastor's Portfolio; The Hermit's Dell, &c.

Also, further supplies of "Alone"; Conybeare's Life and Epistles of St. Paul; The Psalmist with Supplement; The Presbyterian Psalmodist, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Nov. 1.

REDUCED FARE.



Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

A CARD.

THE undersigned have associated themselves together for the purpose of doing a general Boating Business on the Cape Fear River. They would therefore give notice to the public, that they are now prepared to accommodate them at all times with a Steam Boat at both ends of the Line.

JAMES E. METTS, M. J. RAMSEY,
N. A. RAMSEY, FRED'K C. METTS.

Oct. 16, 1854. 41tf

Express Steam Boat Line.

STR. SOUTHERNER,
FAIRY,
for Passengers and Freight.
Str. EVERGREEN, and
ELIZA,
for Freight only.
Lighters—J. R. BLOSSOM,
ELIZA McDOUALD,
F. FRIES,
RED FOX,
GOV. MOREHEAD,
EXPRESS,
NORTH STATE,
A. B. CHESNUTT.

RAMSEY & BRO., Ag'ts at Fayetteville. W. H. McRARY & CO., Ag'ts at Wilmington.

☞ All goods sent to the care of the "EXPRESS STEAM BOAT LINE" will be taken on Freight, and forwarded with the greatest despatch.

As our facilities for accommodation are greater than ever before known on our River, it will be our greatest pleasure and effort to give still the more satisfaction.

JAMES E. METTS, M. J. RAMSEY,
N. A. RAMSEY, FRED'K C. METTS.

Oct. 16, 1854. 41tf

1854.
Fall and Winter Goods.

Our Fall and Winter Stock of
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, and
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

IS now in Store and ready for inspection, embracing by far the largest and most extensive assortment we have ever offered to the Trade, and is well worthy the examination of every Merchant visiting this place.

☞ Particular attention paid to orders.

HALL & SACKETT.

August 14, 1854. 22tf11m

Fall, 1854.
New Firm and New Goods.
PEARCE & FERGUSON

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter Stock of Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Parasols, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c.

With an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing.

All of which they offer to purchasers at low prices and upon accommodating terms.

From long experience, and by strict attention to business, they hope to merit a share of public patronage.

B. F. PEARCE.] [J. B. FERGUSON.

Fayetteville, August 12, 1854. 23tf

S. S. AREY,
—DEALER IN—
Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Sugar and Coffee.

The public are invited to give a call at the Old Stand occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, south-west corner of Market Square.

Oct. 28, 1854. 46tf

REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Brothers' Steam Boat Company is removed to the Huske Building, on Green street, next door to P. Taylor's.

J. S. BANKS, Ag't.

Nov. 6, 1854. 46tf

SHEMWELL & McDONALD,
(Successors to P. Shemwell,)
DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Also a general assortment of Straw & Silk BONNETS.

In addition to our stock now on hand, which is very good, we will in a few days receive a new supply of SEASONABLE GOODS, which we will sell low for cash or on reasonable time to punctual customers.

W. B. SHEMWELL.
A. N. McDONALD.
East side Green Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1854. 34-y

HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased the Hotel situated on the South-East corner of Court House Square, and lately known as Stuart's Hotel, would inform the public that he is now ready to accommodate boarders by the day, week or month. Having made considerable outlay in furnishing and refitting the Establishment, he hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who patronize him. His Table shall be furnished with the best the market affords, his Bar with the best of Liquors, and his Stable with a plenty of good provender and faithful Ostlers.

J. A. GILCHRIST.

June 26, 1852. 3-tf

A. N. McDONALD,
(Formerly with James Kyle,)

TAKES this method of informing his friends and acquaintances, that he has associated himself with W. B. Shemwell in the Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS BUSINESS, in the Store formerly occupied by P. Shemwell, in the Shemwell Hotel Building, where he will be pleased to see all who may favor him with a call.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1854. 36-6m

Henry's Commentaries on the Bible, in 6 volumes, 8vo sheep. Scott's Bible in 6 volumes, and the same in 3 vol. E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 27.

RAMSEY & BRO.,
General Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
Wilmington and Fayetteville,
And Agents for Express Line of Steamboats
AT FAYETTEVILLE.

M. J. RAMSEY.] [N. A. RAMSEY.

August 29, 1854. 26tf

NOTICE.

THE late firm of JAMES & JONES is dissolved. The subscriber will in future conduct the business in his own name, and is prepared to do all kinds of Brick Work, White washing and Plastering, in the neatest style and on the best terms. He keeps constantly on hand an excellent article of White Lime, and the best Plaster of Paris. Persons wishing work in my line will please give me a call.

F. M. JAMES.

Oct. 30. 45-tf

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, for sale at Factory prices, by TROY & MARSH.

May 30, 1853. 98tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.

March 28, 1858. 81-tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

H. L. HOLMES,
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

H. ERAMBERT,
Confectionery and Variety Store,
Under the Fayetteville Hotel, Hay St.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dec'r 31, 1853. 58tf

Worth & Utley,
Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.

JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of GOODS in their line, for sale on favorable terms.

July 26, 1854. 17tf

JAMES E. METTS
Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 23, 1854. 26tf

PEARCE & FERGUSON,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders. ☜

B. F. PEARCE.] (13tf) [J. B. FERGUSON.

R. M. ORRELL,
FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

T. C. WORTH,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.

Particular attention given by G. W. DAVIS to purchasing Cargoes, procuring Freights for Vessels, &c.

Jan'y 17, 1854. 63-1Y

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1854. 63-1Y

CHARLES BANKS,
CONFECTIONER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.
GREEN STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

J. S. BANKS,
Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

STARR & WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.

April 28, 1852. 86tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,
General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 10, 1854. 4tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1854. 67y

WILKINSON & ESLER,
DEALERS IN
Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,
AND IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

K. M. MURCHISON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 3, 1854. 10-tf

SAMUEL W. PEPPER,
SUCCESSOR TO
HENRY I. PEPPER & SON.
Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware.
No. 175 Chesnut St., (opposite the State House,)
PHILADELPHIA.

May 22, 1854. 4Ypd

MALLETT & PAULMIER,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
135 Front Street,
NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER.

August 16, 1852. 18tf

NOTICE.

DOCTORS Mallett & McSwain having left their Books and papers with W. McL. McKay, who is fully authorised to receipt for the same, all their customers living West of the Cape Fear River, who may be in arrears either by note or account, will confer a favor by calling on him and settling the same.

W. P. MALLETT.
H. A. McSWAIN.

Fayetteville, Aug. 30, 1853. 24tf

The Virginia Comedians, or the old days in the Old Dominion; Easy Nat, or the three Apprentices; Scott's Infantry Tactics; &c., &c. Just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 4.

PUMPS.

FORCE and Suction Pumps,
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.
For sale by C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.

March 30. 88-tf

GREENSBOROUGH
FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE next session will open Dec. 22, 1854, and close on the third Thursday in May, 1855.

The high standard of scholarship and discipline, and the ample Faculty provided for this Institution, give it claims to public patronage which have heretofore been acknowledged, and as no decline will hereafter be allowed in these particulars, and improvements will from time to time be introduced, increased prosperity is confidently expected. Terms: $70 per session, including tuition in the English branches, board with furnished rooms, servant's attendance, fuel, lights, and washing. $20 extra for Music on the Piano or Guitar; and $20 for Oil Painting. French $10. Latin $5. Drawing $5.

FACULTY.

Rev. TURNER M. JONES, A. M., President and Professor of Natural Sciences and Belles Lettres.
WILLIAM K. BLAKE, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and the Ancient Languages.
THEODORE F. WOLFE, Esq., Professor of Music.
M. LOUIS ERNEST JOUANNE, (of Paris,) Professor of the French Language and Literature.
Miss NANNIE T. SPEED, Miss LUCY McGILL, Assistants in the Literary Department.
Miss AUGUSTA M. HAGEN, Miss LINA A. BLAKE, Madame JOUANNE, Assistants in Music.
——, Professor of Drawing and Painting.
THOS. C. BLAKE, Esq., Steward.
Mrs. T. C. BLAKE, Matron.

(The department of Drawing and Painting will be seasonably supplied, a temporary vacancy existing at the time of making up this advertisement.) Parents and guardians desiring to have full particulars will please address Rev'd Pres't Jones, who will forward a Circular showing the course of study, general plans of management, and all the special regulations of the Institution.

December 4, 1854. 56-6t

LOOK AT THIS.
On Person Street, 5 doors east of Cape Fear Bank.
HOUSTON & OVERBY

RESPECTFULLY return thanks to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country for the liberal patronage they have received, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

They have on hand the following articles, viz:

Saddles of different kinds, Buggy and Carriage Harness of different qualities, Road Wagon Harness, such as Breeching, &c.

Saddle Bags, riding Bridles of different styles and prices, Martingales, Halters and Halter Bridles; a large assortment of Buggy Whips; also drovers, dray and wagon whips of a good article; wagon Bridles, Collars and Harness of the very best material and workmanship, Carpet Bags, Trunks, Buffalo and Bear Skins for saddle and trunk covers, Horse Blankets, and a good many other articles.

They will warrant all work to be of good workmanship and material.

Those wishing articles in our line, are requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, Dec. 2, 1854. 55-3m

P. S.—We particularly request all those indebted to us to come forward and settle, as we are in need of money and must have it.

HOUSTON & OVERBY.

NOTICE.

BY Virtue of a power of Attorney to me executed by John McPherson, Neill McPherson and Thomas Rhodes, I will proceed to sell, at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday, the 1st January, 1855, the following property:

Plantation and Brick Yard, containing 58 acres and joining Barge and Kyle.

One Lot east side Ramsey street, containing about 11 acres.

Dwelling House and Lot north side Person street.

House and Lot joining last mentioned, on the west.

Vacant Lot opposite last mentioned, containing one half acre.

Forty and one half acres, two miles south-west of Fayetteville.

Pew No. 44 on ground floor, Presbyterian Church.

Bond with approved security required from purchaser upon a credit of six months.

CHAS. A. McMILLAN.

December 11, 1854. 56-ts

Book-Binding.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public, that he has resumed his Book-Binding business, at his old stand opposite E. J. Hale & Son's Bookstore, on Anderson street, where he will receive and execute any style desired, plain and ornamental.

Music, magazines, pamphlets, newspapers, &c. bound to any pattern desired. Old books re-bound.

Thankful for the patronage he has heretofore received, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

THOMAS H. TILLINGHAST.

July 31, 1854. 18tf

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
For Fall and Winter Trade.

J. C. THOMSON is now laying in his usual assortment of the most FASHIONABLE GOODS in his line, which are offered ☞ CHEAP FOR CASH. ☜ Please call and see for yourself, at the old stand—Market Square. J. C. THOMSON.

Sept. 25, 1854. 34-tf

A CARD.

THE subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, as a MASTER BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER, and gives notice that he is ready to contract for work in his line, at the lowest cash prices. S. F. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1854. 38tf

Billiard Tables for Sale.

I HAVE two good Billiard Tables with all the fixtures, which I will dispose of on reasonable terms if application be made soon. JAMES HALES.

Aug. 21, 1854. 24-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE receiving a large stock of Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, which are offered as low as they can be bought in the market, at wholesale or retail.

Oct. 13. 35tf

TEAS! TEAS!!

HYSON, Imperial and Oolong, all of first quality, for sale by J. N. SMITH.

Nov. 8. 47-tf

North Carolina Cassimeres.

MR. JAMES G. COOK has on hand a full stock of Rock Island Cassimeres, manufactured by Carson, Young & Grier, at their Mill in Mecklenburg County, N. C., where consumers and merchants can be supplied. The manufacturers recommend their fabrics as being equal in durability, and as permanent in color, as any goods of similar character manufactured or sold in the U. S. They invite the most full and thorough tests of them, and only ask to be patronized in proportion to their merits.

Sept. 9. 27tf

Steam Engines—Fayetteville Manufacture.

WE are now prepared with all the necessary machinery for manufacturing STEAM ENGINES, from five to sixty horse power, which we can furnish on as favorable terms as any Northern establishment.

Persons in want of Engines for Mills, Boats, &c. will perceive the advantage of having them made near home.

☞ An Engine of our own manufacture can be seen in operation at the Foundry.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

Dec. 7, 1853. 51-tf

JAMES M. EDNEY
56 JOHN ST.
COMMISSION MERCHANT

Buys and Forwards on the Best Terms,
Dry Goods, Groceries, Farming Implements, Books,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CARRIAGES, FRUIT TREES,
OR ANYTHING ELSE THAT CAN BE HAD IN THE
CITY OF NEW YORK,
AT 2½ PER CENT. COMMISSION.

Refers to Hon. W. A. Graham, G. E. Badger, D. L. Swain, J. M. Morehead, C. P. Mendenhall, J. W. Osborn, N. W. Woodfin, and others. New York, 1854.

Blanks for sale here.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having sold his Plantation known as the "Gatty Place," three miles from the Clarendon Bridge, on the Cape Fear River, Cumberland County, will on the SECOND day of JANUARY next, expose at public auction, at said place, his crop of *CORN, FODDER and PEAS, Stock of HORSES, two good MILCH COWS, 2000 or 3000 lbs. PORK, one Horse-Cart, one Two-Horse Waggon, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture.*

He will also hire out two negro men, four Women, four boys and one girl.

The Terms of sale and hiring will be made known at the time. NEILL McDOUGALD.

December 11, 1854. 56-ts

TAKEN UP

AT my landing, a parcel of Plank Road Lumber. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay expenses and take it away.

A. S. MILLER.

Bladen, December 4. 56-3

VALUABLE NEGRO SALE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on the 30th of December, at Floral College, the negroes belonging to the late Sallie McEachin, in the following order, viz: PEGGIE and three children, CHAT, JACK, LOTTIE and LIZA. A credit of one month will be given to purchasers. HEIRS AT LAW.

Dec. 2, 1854. 54-ts

$15 Reward.

RANAWAY from me about the 28th of July last, my negro man SAM. Said negro is dark complected and quick spoken, and when frightened looks quite grum. He is about 25 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, and weighs about 150 lbs. I will give Fifteen Dollars reward for the delivery of said negro to me, or in any jail so that I get him. Any information will be thankfully received at Pekin, Montgomery county, N. C.

THOMAS BOYER.

Richmond county, Aug. 25, 1854. 28tf

DENTISTRY.
D. W. C. BENBOW, Surgeon Dentist,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that agreeable to appointment, he is again at home. He may be found at his office near the Market, where he will be pleased to see and wait on those in need of a Dentist.

All operations performed upon the latest and most approved plans. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in every instance.

Oct. 2, 1854. 36-tf

NEW GOODS
AT MARY'S GARDEN.

I AM now receiving my Fall and Winter STOCK, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Hardware, and Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Drugs, and Medicines, &c.,

In short, every article usually kept in a Country Store, All of which are offered low for CASH, or in exchange for country produce. I will take Turpentine at 5 cts per bbl. less than the Fayetteville price, payable in Goods or Cash. Staves and Heading wanted.

G. W. LAWRENCE.

Mary's Garden, Sept. 28, 1854. 36-tf

1,500 Acres of Land for Sale.

THE subscribers offer for sale the above named quantity of Land, lying in the County of Bladen on the Cape Fear River, being the estate of the late James Smith, Esq., dec'd. These lands are now divided into three separate and distinct plantations, each supplied with comfortable Dwellings and other buildings, situated in the pine woods, convenient to the plantations, and are perfectly healthy; they embrace large and valuable plantations of River and Land reclaimed Swamp, together with large bodies of Turpentine Lands; they are all adjoining, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, either all in one, two, three, or more, as may suit best. Either of the subscribers will exhibit the land, at any time, to persons wishing to examine them. Any further information may be obtained by addressing either one of the subscribers at Desert P. O., Bladen county, N. C. By early application a great bargain may be obtained in these lands.

JOHN SMITH,
A. K. CROSLAND,
THOS. SMITH.

Aug. 18, 1854. 24-tf

WILLIAM BOW,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods and Groceries, Family Provisions, &c.
FOOT OF HAYMOUNT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Oct. 7, 1854. 41-Y

1,000 SPIRITS TURPENTINE

CASKS now on hand and for sale at $2 25 Cash. Interest will be charged on acc'ts for Bbls. after 30 days.

Orders for Bbls. left at the Stores of Messrs. Cook & Johnson or Jas. G. Cook, Esq. will be attended to.

ALSO,

125,000 BRICK will be ready for delivery about 15th October from my Brick Yard in Campbellton.

G. W. LAWRENCE.

Mary's Garden, Sept. 28, 1854. 36-tf

LAND AND MILLS FOR SALE.

684 Acres of Land for sale, lying in Richmond County, on Naked Creek. The above Land is suited to farming; some first rate Cotton lands not cleared, and not surpassed by any for good Timber suited for the Saw or Turpentine. There is a Mineral Spring on the premises equal to any in the State. Further information would be unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will examine for themselves.

The above Land and Mills will be sold on the 20th of December at auction, if not sold at private sale before. All those wishing to examine said property will please call on the subscriber, two miles north of Rockingham, on the Guilford Road, who will be pleased to show the above lands.

Terms of sale made known on day of sale.

GEORGE NORTHAM.

November 9, 1854. 50-ts

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very level and productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the Trees have been boxed, and the boxes have been used but one season. There is a large quantity of Turpentine land adjoining, which can be purchased.

The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the McArthur Road, in the lower edge of Moore County.

A. B. JONES,
Juniper Spring, Moore county.

Oct. 23, 1854. 44-tf

LEATHER BANDS.

THE Subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,
New Market P. O., Randolph co., N. C.

Band shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.

These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

March 3, 1854. 75-tf

NOTICE.

THAT on Thursday 4th day of Jan'y, 1855, at the late residence of Wm. B. Ham, dec'd, on a credit of six months, I will offer for sale, ten likely Negroes, four men, two women, and four children. Two of the men are old, two middle aged—belonging to said Estate.

JOHN McNEILL, Admr.

Dec. 15, 1854. 58-2t*